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Part One
Pages 1-8

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COLUMBIA'S GOOD RUN

Crosses the Atlantic in a Trifle Less than Seven Days.

COAL BUNKERS NOT WELL ARRANGED

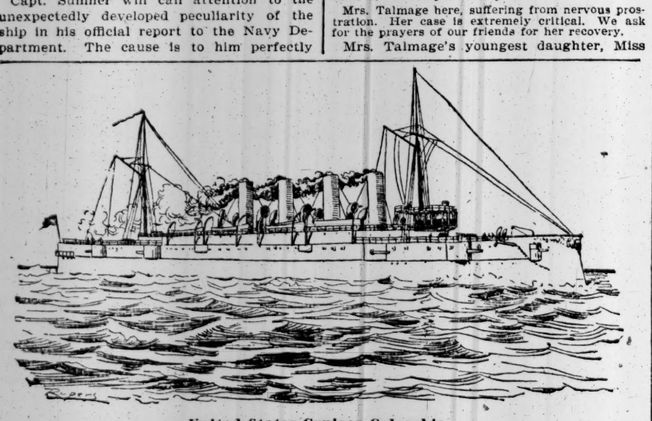
Forward Deck Drenched by Spray and Waves—Criticism for Her Work—Navy Department Is Well Pleased.

The officials of the Navy Department will not be disappointed upon learning that the commerce destroyer Columbia, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, broke no speed records in transit. No one acquainted with the conditions of the test supposed that she would.

The vessel's performance, however, is a very creditable one. Going under full boiler power, but with natural draught, she made the journey of 3,100 knots in 6 days 23 hours 49 minutes. This is 16 hours and 35 minutes behind the record established by the American Line steamship New-York.

The Columbia went over the course at an average speed of 18.41 knots an hour. Most of the journey was made under fair weather conditions, but a bit of ugly weather was encountered twice. The ship rolled deeply but easily, when seas beat high, and showed a regrettable tendency to keep her forward decks constantly drenched by waves and spray.

Capt. Sumner will call attention to the unexpectedly developed peculiarity of the ship in his official report to the Navy Department. The cause is to him perfectly



United States Cruiser Columbia.
Made the Trip Across the Atlantic in 6 Days 23 Hours and 49 Minutes.

clear, but to remedy the serious defect a remodeling of the coal compartments will be necessary.

According to Capt. Sumner, the vessel left Southampton drawing nine inches more water forward than she did aft. Her draught forward was 26 feet 4 inches; aft, 25 feet 7 inches. The preponderance of depth forward was due, Capt. Sumner explained, to the location of the bunkers. It was necessary to load all these to their full capacity, and when that was done it was found that the ship's greatest depth was forward, whereas it should have been aft. The natural result was that the centre of buoyancy was shifted and the forecastle was made untenable as soon as the ship encountered a head wind and sea.

The testimony of Chief Engineer Harris is of great interest and importance. The Columbia, as every one knows, is a triple-screw vessel, and there have been a number of eminent naval authorities to question the wisdom of building fast cruisers of that type. On the other hand, admirers of the vessel have asserted that in a commerce destroyer the third screw is a thing of necessity.

Chief Engineer Harris is unprejudiced on the subject, has indulged in no theory about it, and speaks merely from experience. Summed up, it is that the third screw is a useless accessory at all times, except on the very rare occasions when the vessel is put under forced draught.

"With fires under only six of her eight boilers, and using natural draught, with the central propeller disconnected, the Columbia has maintained an average speed of 18.50. Under natural draught and all eight boilers and the three propellers going, the Columbia on the trip averaged 18.41 knots."

Mr. Harris refused to make any criticism of the type of engine and confined himself to the bald statement as to what the ship had done on the two occasions mentioned.

In the arrangement of coal bunkers there seems to exist a grave defect. The engineer force comprises 196 men, divided into three watches. Even under natural draught that number was unable to keep the fires going and twelve volunteers from the deck force went below to help their comrades. As soon as the conveniently located side bunkers were emptied more help was required, and forty-eight bluejackets were detailed to assist the firemen.

The average coal consumption during the trip was 220 tons a day. Had the vessel been going under forced, instead of natural draught, she would have burned more than twice that quantity of fuel in the same length of time. The engineer officers say that twenty-three hours is the extreme limit at which the furnaces can be supplied when the ship is under forced draught.

And, moreover, that twenty-three hours must lie in that part of the journey which is near the beginning, and when the side bunkers are full. The exhaustion of that supply means the end of forced draught for the time.

The other bunkers are located in remote parts, and the coal from them has to be carried by a trolley system to the side bunkers and from there transferred to the fire-room and furnaces. Owing to the arrangement of the pockets, only a certain number of men can work at once, and that number is too small to supply forced-draught fires when the amidship supply of fuel has been exhausted.

It was said that the hull of the Columbia was not so badly strained as was at first reported. In fact, the officers say that the injury sustained was immaterial. After coming out of dry dock, the ship was coaled and made ready for her westward run. A good quality of coal was deemed to be of prime importance, and it was only through a fortunate acquaintance which sprung up between Paymaster Read and the master of the mine which supplies the British Admiralty with coal that fuel of that sort was obtained. The Paymaster mentioned the desire of Capt. Sumner to fill the Columbia's bunkers with the Dowlais-Merthyr steam navigation coal, and the master of the mine gave an order for the required amount.

According to the engineers of the Columbia, the quality was good. Nineteen hundred and seventy-three tons were taken on board. As the bunker capacity was only 1,700 tons, it was necessary to stow a considerable quantity under the superstructure of the main deck and in the wing passages.

All being ready, the Columbia dropped her anchor and swung her knife-like stem to the westward. That was on Friday, July 26. At 1:20 P. M. she had brought the Needles abeam, and forty minutes later the pilot was dropped and the course for New-York set.

Following are her daily runs: 405, 460, 462, 450, 455, 453, and 405. The boilers

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GOV. MORTON'S APPOINTMENTS

Health Commissioner, State Hospital Manager, and Herkimer Monument Commissioners Selected.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Gov. Morton this afternoon appointed Frederick W. Smith, M. D., of Syracuse, as a Commissioner of the State Board of Health to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Dr. Florence O'Donohue. Dr. O'Donohue has been serving as the President of the board, and as a member of the tuberculosis commission.

The Governor also appointed Charles B. Rogers of Utica a manager of the Utica State Hospital, in place of his father, P. B. Rogers, deceased.

He appointed John W. Vrooman of Herkimer, Titus Sheard, A. H. Green, David H. Burrill, and Elijah Reed of Little Falls, Commissioners for the erection of the monument in Herkimer to Gen. Nicholas Herkimer as provided by a law passed by the last Legislature.

MRS. TALMAGE CRITICALLY ILL

The Preacher's Wife Is Suffering with Prostration in a Sanitarium in Dansville, N. Y.

Mrs. Talmage, the wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, is seriously ill at a sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y. She has been there for some time, and, although her condition was not of the best, her friends hoped that she would recover. A few days ago, however, she became worse, and the Rev. Dr. Talmage, who was in the West, was telegraphed for, and he is now at his wife's bedside.

In a telegram which Dr. Talmage has sent to Brooklyn he says:

Mrs. Talmage here, suffering from nervous prostration. Her case is extremely critical. We ask for the prayers of our friends for her recovery.

Mrs. Talmage's youngest daughter, Miss Daisy Talmage, has been her mother's constant companion.

John Wood, who was Treasurer of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and who is a warm personal friend of Dr. Talmage's family, said that Mrs. Talmage's illness dates from the destruction of the Tabernacle by fire in May, 1894. After the fire was discovered, and Dr. Talmage had reached the street, he ran back for something. Mrs. Talmage, who was on the sidewalk, hearing that her husband had returned to the burning building, stood in the street in great suspense. When she learned that Dr. Talmage was safe her nerves gave way, and since then she has been a very sick woman.

Mrs. Talmage is Dr. Talmage's second wife. She is the mother of Mrs. Dorin, Mrs. Mangan, the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, and Miss Maud and Miss Daisy Talmage. They are all well known in religious, charitable, and social circles in Brooklyn. Mrs. Warren Smith and the late T. De Witt Talmage, Jr., were the children by Dr. Talmage's first wife.

PHOSPHORUS IN A CITY OFFICE

Fire Marshal Showing It Burned His Hand, Set Fire to Linoleum, and Destroyed a Clerk's Trousers.

Fire was discovered Thursday night in the row of three frame tenements, 2,042, 2,044, and 2,046 Broadway, Brooklyn, which are owned by Felix Hessberg of 670 Putnam Avenue.

The purchase price was $9,000, of which $5,000 was paid, the balance going on mortgage. The property was then insured for $6,000.

Fire Marshal Brymer investigated yesterday, and found that holes had been bored in the woodwork, and that in each a piece of stick phosphorus had been inserted. Hessberg was arrested, and Justice Harriman held him in $1,000 bail.

Fire Marshal Brymer took some of the phosphorus to Police Headquarters yesterday, and was showing it to Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby. He placed a small quantity of the phosphorus on the blade of his knife.

"This is a paste now," he said, "but when it dries it will ignite in contact with the air. I've carried this all the way from Broadway, and it is pretty dry now. It is liable to go off at any moment."

He had scarcely finished this sentence when there was a flash, and the next second Fire Marshal Brymer was on his knees upon the floor, shouting frantically, and rubbing the back of his hand upon the linoleum.

The linoleum caught fire, and while he was trying to extinguish the blaze with his foot, Mr. Crosby's patent leather shoes were burned. Property Clerk Seeley, who also ran to the rescue, lost a pair of trousers.

Detective Baldwin, who was in the room, extinguished the fire with ice water from the water cooler.

Marshal Elymer's right hand was severely burned. The third finger was burned to the bone, and it is feared it will have to be amputated.

This Is Not a Fish Story.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 2.—A leatherback sea turtle weighing 875 pounds was caught in a fish pound at Seabright this morning. The monster is 9 feet long and 5 feet wide. It required the combined efforts of eight fishermen to lift the turtle from the net into the boat. It is the largest of its species ever caught in New-Jersey. The turtle was brought here and sold to Founder Bradley, who put it on exhibition at the fishing pier. Mr. Bradley will place the turtle on a float on the day of the baby parade, and have a child made up as a mermaid seated on its back. The float will be drawn by a company of boys in the parade.

Will Contest Removals.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners who were removed Thursday have practically decided to contest their removal in the courts.

William M. Dean, who was removed by Commissioner Brookfield, as Superintendent of the Bureau of Street Improvements, will also contest his removal. The first notice he received said that the office would be abolished. The office, however, was created by the Legislature. Commissioner Brookfield afterward sent Mr. Dean a note, saying his services would no longer be necessary.

The Monterey's Good Steaming.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Information received at the Navy Department shows the coast defense vessel Monterey to be somewhat remarkable in respect to her economical use of fuel. In her recent voyage from Callao, up the Pacific coast, she was limited to the use of twenty-two tons of soft coal a day, and managed on this small allowance to run at the rate of from 200 to 220 miles in each twenty-four hours.

New-Jersey Republican Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Republican State Committee will meet in this city Monday for the purpose of calling the State Convention. The convention probably will be called for Sept. 18. There will be 809 delegates, and the convention will as usual be held in Trenton.

TAMMANY FULL OF HOPE

Leaders Expect to Win at the Next Election by a Large Majority.

NEED OF GOOD CANDIDATES SEEN

Admitted that to Nominate Others Would Be Fatal—Republicans and State Democrats Declared to be Joining the Hall.

Tammany primaries having been held, and leaders selected in the thirty-five Assembly districts of this city, a natural curiosity exists among Democrats and Republicans alike, and those who, irrespective of party, were loudest in their condemnation of Tammany Hall last Fall, as to what are its plans for the coming campaign.

When the result of the last election became known, it was freely predicted by the many critics of Tammany Hall that its existence as an organization, as a political power had forever come to an end—that, in fact, it was practically dead. Yet the leaders of Tammany Hall yesterday were confident of success at the coming election, provided—and on this point they laid especial emphasis—that Tammany Hall did not make a mistake similar to that of 1893, when it forced the nomination of Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, but should nominate men of good repute for all the offices in the gift of the voters of New-York City and State.

A number of the leaders were seen yesterday by reporters for The New-York Times, and all expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the extraordinary interest taken in the primaries, and the heavy vote cast, even in districts where no opposition existed. The leaders also asserted that many who last year were arrayed against Tammany Hall were, on Thursday night, among those who voted at the Tammany primaries—that these included both Republicans and State Democrats. This fact, of itself, lent great encouragement to the leaders, and all in all there was an air of happiness surrounding Tammany Hall yesterday afternoon that had been absent many months.

Col. Michael C. Murphy, the veteran leader of the First Assembly District, was in a most jovial mood. In answer to questions as to what he thought of the result of the primaries, in what manner Tammany should be reorganized, and as to the result of the next election, Col. Murphy replied:

"I don't know that this district would be a fair criterion to go by, but if the sentiment that exists here extends all over the city, there is no doubt there will be an overwhelming majority for Tammany Hall next Fall.

"Of course a great deal of the success of the party will depend on the good judgment of the advisors of the organization as to the character and class of men to be nominated. There are some very important offices to be filled, particularly the judiciary, and the highest type of men ought to be, and I have no doubt will be, selected for those positions. With a ticket of that kind, and a fairly representative ticket for legislative officers, I can see no possible chance of defeat.

"I don't know that I ever saw more unanimity of feeling and a better class of people than at our primaries last night. I saw several men at the primaries whom I had not seen at a primary meeting for ten years, and they came there simply because they wanted to hear, and they wanted to talk with their neighbors to ascertain their views and see if they were of the same opinion as themselves. I find that dissatisfaction with the manner of running the City Government has permeated almost every class. Of course our people here are hard-working mechanics, artisans, and laborers, but a large majority of them are thinking men, whose fathers and grandfathers came from Ireland and Germany, but principally Ireland, and these young men having families of their own, still remain in the neighborhood in which they were brought up. We can pretty nearly tell what the sentiments of our people are—every one knows the other. Of course that could not be the case in the up-town districts, where people move around from one month to another in the various apartment houses, and where politicians are not so apt to become thoroughly acquainted with their own neighbors.

"The organization of Tammany Hall I believe to-day to be in as good a condition as it ever was. So far as the organization of this district is concerned, there is no question whatever about our giving a larger majority than we ever gave before. We gave a larger majority in the First District last year in proportion to the vote cast than any other district in the city. I think we shall exceed it this year, always provided that the heads of the ticket be the kind of men that should be nominated by Tammany Hall, and I have no doubt this will be the case.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Whitney and other men of his class, ex-Gov. Flower and others, when the time comes, will offer their aid and services and best judgment for the continuing of the organization, as well as for the Democratic Party's preparation for next year. A great deal depends on the election this year, because of its contiguity to the Presidential election. Of course, the managers of the organization will use good judgment in the nomination of State officers, and thus bring about harmony in the party. With harmony in the party it would be utter folly for the Republican Party, much less the disorganized party they have to-day, to fight against Tammany Hall, and I believe that the good judgment of the managers will bring about some kind of understanding that will harmonize the entire Democracy.

"The managers must realize the fact in electing legislative officers that there are two Democratic United States Senators that go out of office within the next three years, and I have no doubt that they will be exceedingly careful in the selection of men upon whom will fall the choice of electing the successors to the present Senators."

Mr. Murphy expressed a strong hope that ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney might be induced to accept the Democratic nomination for President.

Deputy County Clerk P. Joseph Scully leader in the Twelfth Assembly District, answered the questions collectively, as follows:

"I think the people have made up their minds as to the kind of administration they got from Tammany Hall and the kind of government they are receiving from those now in office, with the preference distinctly on the side of Tammany. I am also of the opinion that Tammany Hall, if it wishes to establish itself in the confidence of the people, has got to be especially careful in everything it does, so far as its policy is concerned. I also think the suggestions of the people outside the organization should not go unheeded."

John Purcell, the new leader in the Third Assembly District, said:

"The appearance of things at the primaries indicates that Tammany will poll an enormous vote at the next election. I never saw so many attend a primary as attended last night.

"The leadership at present is not a very thankful office, but I was brought up here, know every man, woman, and child, and am assured of hearty support. It appears to me that people in this section of the city are against the present administration. People who voted for the reform administration have joined the Tammany Hall General Committee of this district. I think the outlook is exceedingly bright for Tammany Hall at the next election."

Rollin M. Morgan, the leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, was seen at his office in The Times Building. He said:

"I regard the chances of Tammany this Fall as being very good. I have no views on the subject of organization to express for publication beyond the fact that I think the idea of a committee of One Hundred is a good thing. If we could actually interest a hundred business men in the community in the politics of the city and county it would have a good effect. I am thoroughly convinced that this so-called reform has not met with the approval of the people, and that a great majority of the voters of this city believe they can get better and cheaper government under Tammany Hall than under the present administration."

William E. Stilling, the leader in the Twenty-third Assembly District, took a hopeful view of the situation. He said:

"I think the interest displayed in the primaries—and even where they were uncontested an unprecedented number voted—shows very clearly that the tide is running our way. In our district we polled over 700 votes without the semblance of a contest and without any attempt to bring the vote out. I think, speaking generally about reorganization, that any plan that insures non-bossism or autocracy in politics is the proper plan. It is a slang expression, but I see no way that we can lose at the next election unless we fall down."

E. V. Skinner said: "So far as I am able to see, Tammany was never in a more harmonious condition than it is to-day. It is obtaining new members at a rate that would startle some of the old-timers. The current has set in very distinctly in its favor, and next Fall it will carry everything before it. We had one Republican who joined our organization in the Twenty-first District who brought fifteen others with him. We have also had any number of persons who formerly voted the State Democracy and County Democracy tickets join our organization.

"There are hundreds of men in the city who voted the combination ticket last Fall who to-day are heartily disgusted with themselves for having so voted, and are anxious to have proper Democrats again fill the offices. These men are all with us.

"I cannot yet give any intimation of what the policy will be this Fall. It is too early to try to determine it, but whatever it may be it will be a successful one. It would take a monumental blunder to lose the election with everything in our favor. The district leaders are as well qualified to handle the party machinery as any that could be elected. Many of them have had large experience, and all of them have the confidence of the voters in their districts, I believe. The times are with us, and we cannot be beaten."

Victor J. Dowling said: "Tammany is in a healthy condition, and is profiting greatly by the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction that exists in all parts of the city. All that we have had to do was to wait quietly and let the people discover the necessity for a return of Tammany rule in the city. They have learned a lesson from which they will derive profit. They are coming to Tammany and asking to join—men who formerly belonged to it, and men who have opposed its tickets for years. At our primary last night we had at least 100 men who voted the so-called reform ticket last Fall. They expressed themselves as disgusted with the present condition of affairs, and anxious to have Tammany once more at the helm.

"In our district many Germans who voted for Mayor Strong have joined the district association. They are dissatisfied with the action of the Mayor, and will take the first opportunity to let him know it by their votes. The business men in our district are making an effort to help us. They also are dissatisfied, and I fully expect that through their efforts and our own we shall poll an overwhelming Democratic vote in the district this Fall."

EX-MAYOR GRANT'S HOME-COMING.

He Will Take an Important Part in Tammany's Reorganization.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Mrs. Grant will arrive in this city on the steamship St. Louis, which is expected to be at her dock at an early hour to-day. The home-coming of the ex-Mayor has been awaited with keen interest by a very large proportion of the Tammany politicians.

He has declared that he will not take the leadership of Tammany, even if it is offered to him, but, for all that, Mr. Grant is a very important factor in Tammany. Men in the organization who did not affiliate with him when he was in the Mayor's chair are now his enthusiastic followers. Therefore his return just at this time is a matter of no small importance when Tammany needs the advice of long-headed, careful men.

It is certain that ex-Mayor Grant's utterances in favor of a committee of fifty or one hundred representative Democrats to direct the affairs of Tammany in the coming campaign attracted great attention when he made them, two months before his departure. Not much has been heard of this committee recently, but the return of the ex-Mayor will revive interest in this and in several other subjects.

It is understood that United States Senator Edward Murphy, father of Mrs. Grant, will not come to this city to-day. From this it is concluded that Mr. and Mrs. Grant have planned to go to Senator Murphy's Summer home in Saratoga within a few hours after their arrival.

MANITOBA'S PREMIER MAY HAVE TO GO

Possibility that His Resignation Will Be Called for by Gov. Schultz.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 2.—The Manitoba school question has taken a new turn and the prospects for a settlement are very gloomy. Premier Greenway has refused to recede from his position in regard to the Catholic schools, and announces that he will accept no compromise nor consent to the slightest change in the Manitoba school act.

Sir John Schultz, Governor of Manitoba, last night submitted to the Premier a document from the Dominion Government, asking Mr. Greenway to state just what he proposes to do about the order of the Governor General in council, commanding the restoration of separate schools, or how far he is prepared to go toward removing the grievances which the Roman Catholics claim to have. Mr. Greenway's reply is awaited with the keenest anxiety, though it is pretty well understood that he will reiterate his determination to stand or fall by the national school system.

Sir John Schultz left to-day for Banff, a resort on the Canadian Pacific Railroad line in the Rocky Mountains. There he will join Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada. Earl Aberdeen has also gone West.

Politicians here believe that Sir John Schultz will return to Winnipeg with instructions to dismiss from office Mr. Greenway and his Ministers if their reply is another refusal to compromise. Sir John has the power to dismiss the Manitoba Government, but such power has never before been exercised. That serious trouble will follow is certain.

THE NEW DYNAMITE RIFLES TESTED

Proved Satisfactory in the Hands of Co. K, 1st Regiment, U. S. Artillery.

LEE, Mass., Aug. 2.—The new ninety-inch dynamite rifles were tested at Lee to-day by Company K, First Regiment, United States Light Artillery, Col. Miller in command. This company is having its Summer march from Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

The range was one and one-half miles, and thirteen and one-half pound dynamite shells used. The firing, which was entirely experimental, began at 9:30 this morning and lasted until 3:30 this afternoon, three shots being lost.

Col. Wellington of Boston and Lieuts. Hood and Gould of Battery D, at Worcester, were present. The test was highly satisfactory. Two hundred New-York and Boston people, Summering in the Berkshires, witnessed the shooting. Col. Miller will inspect the militia at Essex to-day.

Coming East to Jump from the Bridge

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Harry A. Harmon of this city, the well-known swimmer and diver, is on his way to the East with the intention of outrivaling Steve Brodie in a fancy plunge from the Brooklyn Bridge.

Harmon intends not only to leap in the true fashion of the diver, but to astonish the world with a double somersault while going from the bridge to the stream. He is confident he can accomplish the midair revolutions all right, and strike on his feet in the water.

Stanford University May Be Closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—In an interview Mrs. Leland Stanford is credited with saying that there is no truth in the report that an effort will be made to have Congress refund the money in case the Government's suit goes against her. She says if she loses the suit the university will be closed, as there is no way by which it can be kept open. She does not believe the Government will win, but no new buildings will be erected this year on account of the doubt.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the highest awards at Chicago.—Adv.

KILLED BY MISS FLAGLER

Daughter of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Shoots a Negro Boy.

IS ACQUITTED BY THE CORONER

The Youth Was Stealing Fruit in the Garden of the Brigadier General's Washington Residence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Miss Elizabeth Flagler, daughter of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, shot and killed a colored youth named Ernest Green, whom she detected stealing fruit at the suburban residence of her father about noon to-day. Miss Flagler was discharged by the Coroner this evening on the ground that the homicide was unintentional.

No tragedy of recent years in Washington has caused such a sensation or been fraught with more immediate excitement in the neighborhood of its occurrence. The residence of Gen. Flagler is in the northwestern section of Washington, on California Avenue. The grounds surrounding it have been carefully cultivated for the production of fruit and flowers, and this attraction was the indirect cause of to-day's fatal event. The premises, as well as those of many who live in the same surburban section of the city, have been frequently despoiled by youths, and in many cases men, to an extent that has very much tried the patience of the property owners.

Miss Flagler, who is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, saw some one busily engaged in breaking the branches and gathering fruit from one of the trees in their garden. A demand to leave the premises not being immediately complied with, she without, it is asserted by herself and her friends, any further intention than to frighten away the intruder, discharged the contents of an army revolver in the direction of the plunderer. The bullet ploughed through the body of the boy, who was about fifteen years of age, and his death followed on the instant. An alarm was sounded, and a policeman found the boy lying dead upon the ground. He could hardly have breathed a moment after he was shot.

Miss Flagler had left the house, and, her parents being absent from the city on a Summer pleasuring, sought Capt. Shaler, also of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, and, accompanied by him, promptly proceeded to the office of Major Moore, the Chief of Police, and surrendered herself to the civil authorities.

A police ambulance had been summoned to take away the yet unidentified body. A large crowd, principally composed of colored persons, who were greatly excited and murmuring profusely their indignation at the killing, gathered upon the approach of the ambulance. As many as wished were permitted to view the dead body, with the idea of securing his identification. One woman pronounced him to be the son of a notorious colored man who has frequently given the police trouble, whereupon there were renewed excited remarks and predictions of trouble from the blacks. The man himself, however, looked at the body and announced that it was not his boy. The body was recognized by a colored boy as Ernest Green, whose father is employed as messenger in one of the executive departments, and is a very respectable man, residing in Pierce Street, in the northern part of the city, a thoroughfare numerously occupied by colored residents. The excitement then calmed down considerably.

Whether any demonstration would have been made against Miss Flagler herself or not, had she remained at home, is uncertain. But while the excited comments were loudest she was safe in the custody of the Chief of Police, accompanied by Capt. Shaler and a Miss West. She was outwardly calm and dignified, having little to say beyond acknowledging that she fired the fatal shot and averring that it was not aimed at the intruder, nor intended to have any effect beyond scaring him away. She was very quiet during the day at the police station, where she was detained, although not under lock and key, in the Chief's private room awaiting the Coroner's inquest late this afternoon. Gen. Flagler was telegraphed for, and it is announced that he is now en route to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow evening from Canada.

The inquest was begun late this afternoon at the Morgue. A number of witnesses were examined. None of them had seen the shooting, but all had heard the shot. Miss Flagler's testimony was the only incriminating evidence offered. If she had denied the shooting no one could have proved otherwise.

Miss Flagler, accompanied by Capt. Shaler and Miss West, daughter of ex-District Commissioner West, arrived at the Morgue shortly before 5 o'clock, and took refuge in the office of the Captain of Police. Her manner was cool and collected, and though her features were almost as white as the dress she wore, she betrayed no evidence of alarm or excitement. Miss West, Capt. Shaler, and other friends who called during the progress of the inquest were jealous in their attentions to Miss Flagler, who, however, seemed confident of the result of the inquiry and maintained a brave bearing.

Miss Flagler's testimony before the jury was brief. She admitted having fired two shots to frighten the boys away from the vicinity. She stated that depredations by a gang of young boys had been frequent in the neighborhood. Time and again, she said, the boys had gained entrance to her father's property, stealing fruit, and breaking down trees and plants. When she heard the boys in the grounds this morning she was in the house, and saw them from a distance.

Thinking to frighten them she procured a revolver belonging to her father, and going to a second-story window fired two shots. At that time the boys had disappeared from view, but she fired in the direction whence she had seem them in the fruit trees. Miss Flagler strenuously denied having fired the shots to injure any one, her sole idea being to frighten the youthful depredators from the place.

Two colored servants from Gen. Flagler's place, John Mynert, a coachman for Leroy Tuttle, and a number of youthful companions of the dead boy were present to give their testimony. All had heard the shots, but had not seen Miss Flagler, nor knew of her connection with the unhappy affair other than by her own admission. The testimony further showed that within a short time after the tragedy a telephone message was received at Police Headquarters, stating that Miss Flagler acknowledged her act, and was on her way to surrender herself to the authorities.

The jury reached a verdict within a short time after hearing the evidence. But one ballot was taken, and it was unanimous in the expression that the shots were fired without murderous or harmful intent, and that Miss Flagler could not be held responsible for the unfortunate death of the little colored boy.

Miss Flagler was informed of the verdict by Capt. Shaler, who had been summoned into the jury room at the conclusion of the jury's labors. It was then 8 o'clock. Many friends had obtained admission to the private room, where Miss Flagler had been held in durance awaiting the verdict.

When Capt. Shaler announced the result of the hearing there was a warm embrace between Miss Flagler and Miss West, followed by congratulations from other friends. Then under the guidance of Capt. Shaler, Miss Flagler and Miss West were escorted to a rear entrance, where a carriage was in waiting.

The scene in front of the police station during the inquest was somewhat unusual. The crowd was large and composed principally of colored people. There were many well-dressed white people, some of whom came in vehicles, who lingered about the neighborhood waiting for the verdict.

Dissatisfaction in looks and manner, rather than in speech, was expressed by the colored people in waiting when the result of the inquest was made known. There is some talk of bringing the matter before the Grand Jury, despite the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

DUCHESS DE CASTELUCCIA DEAD

Owner of the Burlington and Other Valuable Property in New-York City Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Duchess de Casteluccia of the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth Street, New-York, died suddenly of heart failure at Cranston's Hotel this morning. The Duchess came here with her maid about ten days ago, with the hope of benefiting her failing health.

Jennie A. Tamajo, Duchess de Casteluccia, was about seventy-four years old. She owned the Burlington Apartment House, where she lived nine or ten years. It adjoins the Holland House property in West Thirtieth Street. She also owned a great deal of other real estate in New-York, Plainfield, N. J., and Lenox, Mass., besides extensive properties in the South.

The Duchess spent the greater portion of her life in Naples, Italy, the home of her husband, the Duke de Casteluccia, who occupied a high position in the Italian army, and was known here as an artist of considerable repute. Her health began to fail many years ago, and she lived a retired life for the last ten years, spending most of the time at the Burlington. She went to Europe twice, however, in that period.

The Duchess de Casteluccia was born in New-York of American parents. Her name was Jennie A. Cornwall. Her father was John Cornwall. The Duke de Casteluccia was her second husband. Her first husband was a Mr. Beals. Two children survive, Mrs. Richard A. Hudnue and Frederic Beals. They were with her when she died.

The Duchess was very wealthy, the Burlington Apartment House property alone being valued at four or five hundred thousand dollars. She gave for charitable purposes in a quiet way. Her gifts to various charities, it was said last evening, amounted to a great sum. She was always careful to avoid ostentation.

The Duke de Casteluccia died suddenly about a year and a half ago.

The body of the Duchess was brought to the Burlington yesterday afternoon and embalmed. Funeral services will be held there to-morrow, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The burial will be in Greenwood.

A MATE'S STRANGE SUICIDE AT SEA

Thomas Boyle Arranged a Rope Around His Neck So that, With His Legs, He Strangled Himself to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Mate Thomas Boyle of the schooner Henry P. Mason of Bath, Me., which arrived this morning, committed suicide at sea last Sunday morning in a peculiar manner. Boyle was about thirty-three years old and his home was Manchester, England. He sailed in the Mason over a year as first mate.

Boyle was found Sunday in his bunk strangled to death. Around his neck was a cord drawn so tightly as almost to cut the flesh. The cord formed a running sailor's noose and the end was brought down and tied tightly below the man's knees. The man must have sat in his bunk with his knees drawn up to his chin. The cord was then arranged in a running noose around his neck, and the end tied tightly around his legs below the knees.

When all was ready he must have thrown himself back on the bed, and with a swift motion threw his legs straight out. This drew the rope taut and made the noose so tight around his neck as to strangle him.

The body was wrapped in an American flag, weighted with an old anchor, and cast overboard Tuesday.

Boyle was unmarried. He was the only support of his aged mother, who lives in England. He had a sister living in Needham, Mass., whom he occasionally visited.

DECIDED AGAINST THE IMPORTERS

Decorated Porcelains Not Entitled to Free Entry as Works of Art.

General Appraiser Somerville rendered a decision yesterday adverse to the importers in the appeal taken by Bour & Bouillon in the decorated porcelain case. The Collector laid a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on the goods when they were brought in last September. His opinion was that they had been made by mechanical process.

The firm contended that they were paintings and entitled to free entry as works of art.

It was said that further appeal would probably be taken to the United States Circuit Court. Many cases of the same kind are before the General Appraisers. They will stand or fall with this one.

THOMAS NAST TO PAINT SHAKESPEARE

Picture of the Bust at Stratford-on-Avon Ordered by Sir Henry Irving.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 2.—Thomas Nast, the well-known artist, a resident of this city, has received a cablegram from Sir Henry Irving of London, ordering an oil painting of Shakespeare's bust, now in the room of the old house at Stratford-on-Avon in which the great poet was born.

Mr. Nast some time ago sent a photograph of a small study he had painted in oil, the order by cablegram being the answer. The details of the new painting are all left with Mr. Nast.

The Morton League Organized.

The Morton League, a Republican association, was organized last evening, at New Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth Street, with 102 members. The following officers were elected: President—Robert McVey; Vice President—H. S. Bergman; Treasurer—Julius Lebovitz; Secretary—Charles Manos; Sergeant at Arms—F. Schelaus.

Her Son's Death Crazed Her.

Insanity, resulting from the death of her nine-year-old son, who died about a week ago, led Margaret Dorsey, thirty-eight years old, of 1,112 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, to take a dose of carbolic acid last evening. She is dead.

Brooklyn Man's Leg Cut Off.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Albert Watson, thirty-five years old, of 50 Hull Street, Brooklyn, was struck by a Pennsylvania train on the Hackensack meadows this morning. His right leg was cut off. He was taken to the City Hospital here.

DEFENDER BREAKS DOWN

Snapped a Hollow Gaff in Goelet Cup Races.

VIGILANT THEN SECURED THE PRIZE

Defender Was Well Ahead When the Accident Happened and Would Have Won.

JUBILEE BEATEN BY THE VIGILANT

The Cup Defender Again Shows Her Superiority—Emerald Won in the Schooner Class.

OFFICIAL TIME.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vigilant	11:34:32	4:38:09	5:03:37
Jubilee	11:31:09	4:44:00	5:12:51
Volunteer	11:30:39	5:00:04	5:29:25
Defender	11:30:33	Disabled	....

First Leg.

Name.	Time at Mark.	Elapsed Time.	Defender's Gain.
Defender	1:40:25	2:09:52	....
Vigilant	1:46:29	2:11:57	2:05
Jubilee	1:50:08	2:18:59	9:07
Volunteer	1:57:50	2:27:11	17:19

Second Leg.

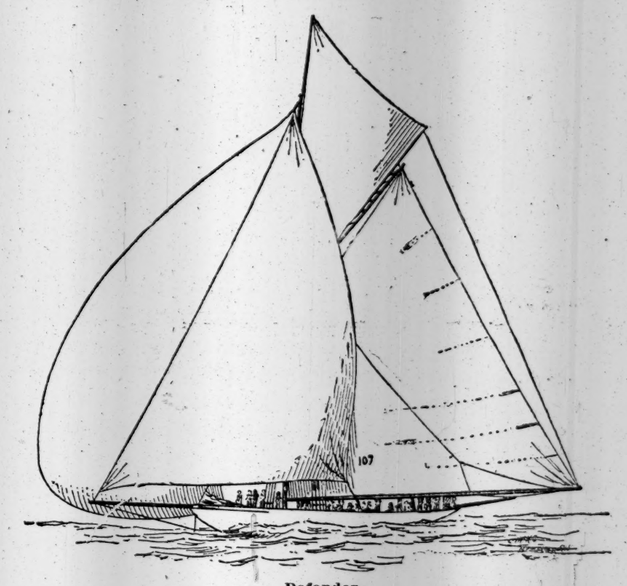
Defender	3:44:10	2:03:45	....
Jubilee	3:57:08	2:07:00	3:15
Vigilant	3:55:45	2:09:16	5:31
Volunteer	4:14:50	2:17:00	13:15

Third Leg.

Vigilant	4:38:09	0:42:24	....
Volunteer	5:00:04	0:45:14	2:50
Jubilee	4:44:00	0:46:52	4:28

The Vigilant beat the Jubilee 9 minutes and 14 seconds and the Volunteer 25 minutes and 48 seconds. The Jubilee beat the Volunteer 16 minutes and 34 seconds.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—George J. Gould has won a Goelet cup with his yacht Vigilant. She was in luck to-day, and won the much-coveted trophy through the Defender's breaking down. The Defender had all around the course, and was only five miles from the finish when her gaff snapped just about the middle of the spar, and she was put out of the race.



Defender.
To Defend America's Cup.

It was hard for those on the Defender to lose the prize when it seemed impossible for their boat to be beaten, and it is unsatisfactory to those who are interested in the Vigilant to have to take a cup through an opponent being disabled. Every one was sorry that the Defender had met with a mishap, but all agreed that it was better to break down now and have the weak parts strengthened than break down when racing against the Valkyrie.

The Defender was towed to Bristol directly after the mishap happened. A new gaff will be fitted on to-night, and she will be towed back early in the morning, ready to take part in the race to Vineyard Haven to-morrow. The Vigilant was just 7 minutes 36 seconds behind the Defender when the accident happened, and this was enough to make the Defender a safe winner whatever time allowance she would have to give the Vigilant.

The Defender only beat the Vigilant by a small margin in the windward work, but she was much faster than the centreboard boat when running before the wind. This is probably due to the wind growing lighter. The fact that the Jubilee beat the Vigilant before the wind shows that the run was fluky.

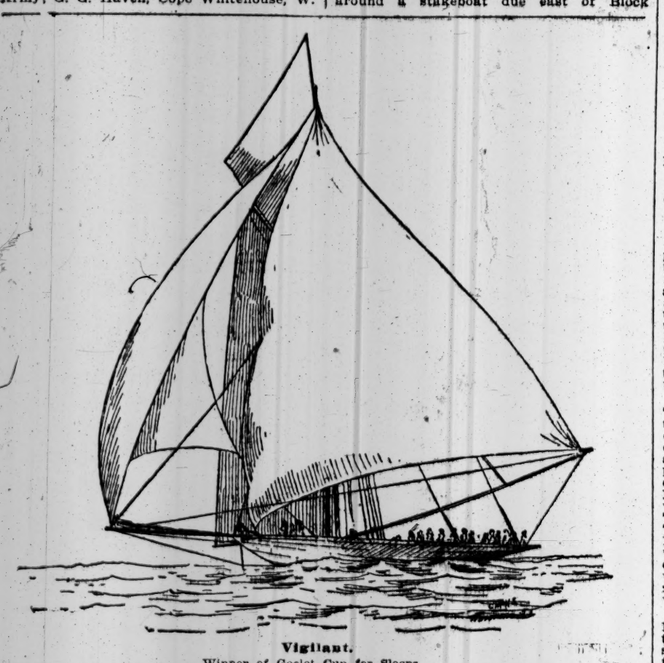
The Goelet Cup for Sloops.
Won by the Vigilant.

The Emerald won the schooner cup, and this is the only schooner that has won two Goelet cups. The race was a close and interesting one, and the result was in doubt until the corrected times had been figured out. This is one of the social events of the yachting season, and a larger fleet of steam yachts was never seen off this port before. The steamers got out to the lightship by about 11 o'clock, and at the first turning mark fifty-three steam yachts were counted. In addition to these there were the big excursion steamers and a big fleet of tugboats. The club members and their friends were on the Gay Head, and the decks of this big boat were crowded. The steamers Frances and City of Boston also took out big crowds.

Among the steamers noticed were W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, F. W. Vanderbilt's Conqueror, John Jacob Astor's

Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Commodore E. M. Brown's Sylvania, Robert Goelet's Hermione, Ogden Goelet's White Ladye, F. G. d'Hauteville's Zara, E. D. Morgan's Shearwater, J. N. Brown's Ballymena, J. Harkness's Susquehanna, P. C. Benedict's Oneida, Perry Belmont's Satanella, George Fubyan's Formosa. Others noticed were the Emperia, Unquoa, Chipeta, Hanniel, Amadis, Toinette, Sagamore, Judy, Katrina, Nokan, Halgon, Viking, Stella, Marjorie, Jean, Ituna, Nirvana, and Comanche.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert watched the races from the decks of the dispatch boat Dolphin. Each yacht had a big party of guests on board, and among those who were on these yachts were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Judge and Mrs. Gray, Isaac Townsend, John Whipple, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, G. B. De Forest, Col. John Whittier, Miss Fair, W. F. Burden, Walter Andrews, Mrs. William Astor, W. S. Andrews, William Mauran, ex-Attorney General Colt, Lieut. Simpson, United States Army; G. G. Haven, Cope Whitehouse, W.



Vigilant.
Winner of Goelet Cup for Sloops.

F. Whitehouse, H. E. Jones, Col. William Goddard, J. N. Brown, William Lyman, W. C. Schermerhorn, John Inniss Kane, M. O. Wilson, R. T. Wilson, G. G. King, R. L. Cottenet, F. B. Riggs, F. H. Eldredge, W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Newman and the Misses Blight, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kortright.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Eugene Higgins, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, L. B. McCagg, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. G. H. Warren, G. H. Warren, T. F. Cushing, W. Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Tailer, Miss Fanny Tailer, W. W. Sherman, Miss Wolfe, Miss Clapp, Mrs. N. D. W. Clapp, W. S. Wells, Mrs. Frewen, Mrs. Leslie, Reginald Brooks, John Bolt, E. H. Bulkley, Prescott Lawrence, W. K. Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. L. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, J. J. Van Alen, F. Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, G. W. Weld, Miss Tooker, J. W. Ritchie, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. B. Cutting, H. G. McVickar, Miss Post, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Col. William Jay, James Otis, F. Gray Griswold, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Miss Winthrop, Buchanan Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott.

It was a glorious day for a race. The breeze was strong enough to make the yachts go well, and it was just warm enough on the water to be comfortable. Just before the start it looked as though a squall would break and spoil the day, but it passed over. Just as the yachts were finishing, another rain squall passed over to the northward, but did not spoil any of the day's pleasure.

Everybody was sorry at the Defender's mishap, but they were glad that the cup should go to George J. Gould, who has acted in such a sportsmanlike way with the Vigilant. The sloop race, of course, monopolized the attention of all, but after they had finished the schooners were looked after. The Emerald's victory was a popular one, and Mr. Maxwell was congratulated by all on his success. Those on board the Emerald were particularly elated, and John Sawyer was so pleased that he said he would celebrate the victory by going in swimming on Sunday morning in Vineyard Haven.

Soon after the yachts finished, Mr. Ogden Goelet took the two handsome cups out to the winning yachts and presented them to Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Willard.

To-morrow morning the squadron will sail for Vineyard Haven and the yachts will return here on Monday.

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Defender Was Far Ahead When She Was Disabled.

NEWPORT, L. I., Aug. 2.—A light northerly breeze was blowing when the yachtsmen took a shunt around soon after sunrise this morning. Outside the harbor incoming steamers said there was a good roll on the sea. This was what might be expected after three day of strong southwesterly breezes.

On the racing yachts the skippers had the crews at work early. Sailmaker Sawyer had been unable to get the Vigilant's torn mainsail ready in time, so the Herreshoff sail with the cloths running from luff to leach was used. It was hoisted soon after 8 o'clock, and then Capt. Barr and Mr. E. A. Willard took a careful look at everything, and when satisfied the anchor was hoisted, jib and staysail set, and the old favorite stood out of the harbor to Brenton's Reef Lightship. On board were E. A. Willard, Willard Nye, Oswald Sanderson, J. G. Beresford, Francis M. Scott, Edmund Fish, and Augustus and Eugene Willard. The Defender got under way a little before enough. She sailed down under lower sails, and when she got alongside the Defender and Vigilant the difference in her sails was very noticeable. Her mainsail appeared to be much smaller than the others, while her headsails were much larger. On board were Gen. C. J. Paine, John B. Paine, George H. Richards, Frederick Wood, and H. J. and E. C. Burton.

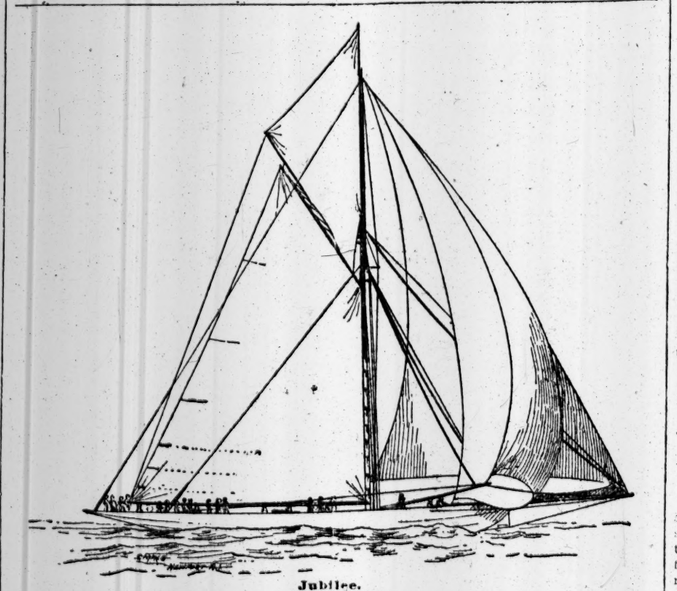
The old cup defender of 1887, the Volunteer, was towed down by the auxiliary steamer Wild Duck, owned by John M. Forbes of Boston. Her clubtopsail was sent up on the way down, and when she cast off her towline J. Malcom Forbes, her owner, took the wheel, and steered while Capt. Aubrey Crocker superintended getting her sails ready. On board were Charles Francis Adams, Robert Perkins, and Quincy A. Shaw.

At 10:45 the letters K V were hoisted on board the flagship, signifying that the Block Island course would be sailed. This course is thirty-eight miles in length. It is from Brenton's Reef Lightship to and around a stakeboat due east of Block Island buoy, one mile, to and around a stakeboat two miles southwest by west from West Island, and finish over the line drawn for the start. All stakeboats were to be left on the port hand in turning. The first leg of the course to Block Island was thirteen and one-half miles southwest, one-eighth west.

The second leg was eighteen miles northeast by east, three-fourths east, and the third leg six and one-half miles west by north, one-eighth north.

The wind was freshening in from the southwest, so that the first leg was a dead beat to windward. The Vigilant was the last of the four to set up her club, and then, when the Sylvia had anchored southeast of the lightship, they began to get ready for the starting signal. All sent small jibtopsails up in stops. At 11:20 o'clock the preparatory gun was fired, and the blue peter was hoisted.

The yachts had ten minutes to get ready, and they began to manoeuvre for the best position. The breeze had become quite brisk and quite a sharp squall from the west was



Jubilee.
Gen. Paine's Sloop Yacht.

working in along the shore. It passed off to the north, without touching the yachts The big single-stickers kept to the north of the line, and hung around the lightship.

At 11:30 the starting gun was fired. The four boats were then bunched near the line, and as the gun was fired they came down toward the lightship end The Defender crossed close under the lightship's stern at 11:30:33. The Volunteer was lapped with the new boat and to leeward of her. She crossed at 11:30:39. The Jubilee, luffing sharply around the lightship, crossed at 11:31:09. The Vigilant was taking her time. She stood off, tacked, broke out her baby jibtopsail, and luffed around the lightship at 11:34:32. Capt. Barr evidently thought that by waiting he might get a better breeze, as it gave promise of increasing.

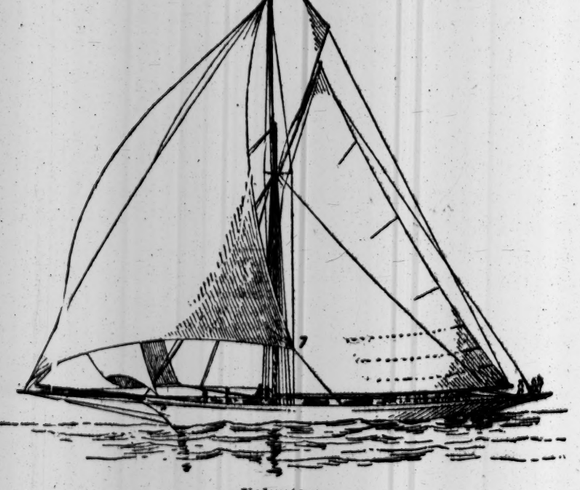
It was a nice club topsail breeze, blowing about twelve miles an hour. All crossed on the port tack. The Defender held on this to port at 12:50:20, but only held on this board for three minutes, when she was about again. The yachts were approaching the stakeboat, which could easily be seen, and the big fleet of steam yachts which had been scattered about began to close in, so as to be near the mark as the yachts turned. They bothered the racers very much, especially the Vigilant and Defender. They crossed the Vigilant's bow giving her the benefit of their back wash and breaking her wind. Then they drew up along side of the Defender, and, although those on board that yacht waved to them to get out of the way, they kept right on.

The Eugenia, John B. Herreshoff's steam yacht, and the tugboat Nathaniel P. Doane were the most flagrant cases of this abuse. The Captain of the Doane was probably not to blame. There were several photographers on board, and they probably wanted to get near enough to take some pictures. The Defender tacked to port at 1:07:45. She was just nineteen seconds in going about from full to full. At 1:10:00, the Defender tacked again to starboard, probably to get out of the way of the steamers. At 1:11:00 the Vigilant tacked to port, and the Defender followed suit at 1:12:30. The Vigilant held on this tack until 1:16:50 and then came about again. The Defender tacked to starboard at 1:18:15, and at 1:25:55 was about again, Vigilant tacking in her wake at 1:33:00.

Thirty seconds later the Defender tacked to starboard and was standing for the mark. She had overstood the mark a little and came down with started sheets. The steamers had bunched around the stakeboat, and as the Defender turned at 1:40:25 whistles were blown, guns fired, and the crews on the different yachts cheered. The Vigilant tacked for the mark at 1:42:20, and turned at 1:46:20. The Jubilee turned at 1:50:08, and the Volunteer at 1:57:50. The elapsed times on this leg of the course were: Defender, 2:09:52; Vigilant, 2:11:57; Jubilee, 2:18:59, and Volunteer, 2:27:11. The Defender, in working thirteen and a half miles to windward, had beaten the Vigilant 2 minutes 5 seconds, Jubilee 9 minutes 7 seconds, and Volunteer 17 minutes 19 seconds. The Vigilant had beaten the Jubilee 7 minutes 2 seconds, and Volunteer 15 minutes 14 seconds, and the Jubilee had beaten the Volunteer 8 minutes 12 seconds. The Defender had averaged 6.5 miles an hour dead to windward.

The crews had a chance to show how they handle sails as soon as the yachts turned the stake boat. As the Defender rounded her boom was eased off to port. The spinnaker pole was out to starboard before she turned, and as she swung the spinnaker was hauled outboard. It was broken out at 1:41:05, just thirty-five seconds after rounding. Then in came her head sails, and the big balloon jibtopsail was run up and broken out at 1:45:25; this was five minutes after turning. The Vigilant had her spinnaker hoisted in stops as she turned, and while the boom was being eased to port the spinnaker was hauled outboard. It was broken just twenty seconds after turning the stake. Then her jibtopsail was taken in and the balloon run up. It was broken at 1:49:20, 2 minutes 51 seconds after turning the stake. The Jubilee got her spinnaker out at 1:52:20, but it got foul of the jibtopsail sheet, and in trying to get clear the boom was almost gybed over.

In the run before the wind the Defender and Vigilant seemed to run out of the fresh breeze, and part of the way had it very light. The Jubilee and Volunteer carried a freshening breeze along with them, and the Jubilee ran up on the Vigilant, much to every one's surprise. The Defender drew away from the Vigilant in the light breeze. The Defender took in her light sails at 3:35 o'clock, and at 3:42:45 the main sheet was trimmed in and the boom gybed over to port. She was then a little to the eastward of her



Volunteer.
Mr. Forbes's Fast Sloop.

the Vigilant. She carried her Herreshoff mainsail, and set her jib and staysail. Capts. Hank Haff and "Tom" Terry were about soon after sunrise, and everything on board was spick and span. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin were on board, and were accompanied by Herbert C. Leeds, Newberry D. Thorne, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Woodbury Kane, and the designer of the yacht, N. G. Herreshoff. The Wilson clubtopsail was set on the way down the harbor.

The Jubilee, in spite of her mishaps, appeared to be in good shape. Her topmast had been strengthened with battens, and Capt. Newcomb was sure it was quite strong tack for about a minute and a half, and then stood in shore. She spun around like a top, and seemed to lose no headway. The Volunteer and Jubilee followed the Defender about two minutes later, and all three were standing in toward Narragansett, while the Vigilant kept out to the south. The Defender tacked ship again at 11:36, and broke out her baby jibtopsail. The Volunteer followed suit at 11:41:45, and at the same time the Vigilant went on the port tack, heading inshore.

The Vigilant was slow in tacking, and there was a marked difference between her and the Defender in going about. The Vigilant and Volunteer were approaching each other on opposite tacks, and it was seen that the last cup defender had gained considerably on the yacht that defeated the Thistle, but not enough yet to take the lead. The Volunteer crossed the Vigilant's bows at 11:47. The Defender was well inshore, and seemed to be holding a better breeze. She heeled a trifle more than the others, but was rapidly drawing ahead, outfooting and outpointing her opponents.

The Jubilee tacked to starboard at 11:47, just as the Volunteer crossed the Vigilant's bows. The Defender came on the same tack just 46 seconds later, and while she was turning, the Volunteer tacked to port, heading in for the shore. The Vigilant was closing in on the Volunteer, outpointing and outfooting her. The Defender and the Jubilee, on the starboard tack, were approaching the Volunteer and the Vigilant on the port tack, and all four were off Narragansett Pier. The Defender was well in the lead, and the Jubilee was the second boat, but there was not anything like the difference between them that there was as they crossed the line. The Defender tacked in the lee of the fort at 11:57, and 45 seconds later the Vigilant went on the starboard tack. The Defender was taking advantage of her quickness in going about and was working along the shore in short tacks, while the Vigilant was going about as seldom as possible, but was trying to get the benefit of the inshore position. The tide was running east, and was not as strong inshore, while the wind coming off the land had more force in it than it had well out in the water.

The Volunteer tacked to starboard at 11:59:30, and at 12:00:30 the Defender tacked inshore. All the yachts were then on the starboard tack, standing along the Narragansett. The Jubilee was, to a novice, in the lead, but she was far to leeward of the Defender, which was the actual leader. Then came the Vigilant and the Volunteer. So far the Defender had made a show of the Jubilee, while the Vigilant, which had started 3 minutes and 59 seconds behind the Defender, was rapidly closing up on the Jubilee, and was doing very well with the Defender. The Vigilant went about on the port tack, standing in shore at 12:06:15, and the Defender followed 45 seconds later. The Vigilant and the Volunteer were approaching each other on opposite tacks, and at 12:07:30 the Vigilant crossed the Volunteer's bows well in the lead. This meant that before half the course had been sailed Mr. Gould's boat had beaten the Volunteer more than 3 minutes and 53 seconds, because that was the distance between them at the starting line, the Volunteer getting over first.

The Jubilee tacked in shore at 12:09:15. The Vigilant stood off shore at 12:10:15, and the Defender followed the example of the crack boat of 1893 at 12:10:50. The Jubilee crossed the Volunteer's bows at 12:14:00, and, standing on the inshore tack, was approaching the Vigilant coming out. She crossed the centreboard bronze boat at 12:16:30, but the Vigilant was close up, and was making a strong bid for second place. The Volunteer tacked to port at 12:15:20. The Vigilant went on the same tack at 12:17:10, and the Defender at 12:17:55. It was plainly shown by the tactics of those on the Defender and the Vigilant that they were watching each other, and whatever advantage the Defender got the Vigilant was going to try for.

The Jubilee tacked to starboard at 12:18:00, and at 12:19:15 passed astern of the Vigilant. The Vigilant held on until she had got on the Jubilee's bow, and then tacked at 12:20:00. Just fifteen seconds later the Defender followed on the starboard tack, and fifteen seconds after her the Volunteer went about, standing on the starboard tack. All were then holding along the shore toward Point Judith. The Defender was almost abreast of the lighthouse. The Vigilant was next, well in shore, the Jubilee was far to leeward of the Vigilant, and then came the Volunteer.

The Volunteer set her baby jibtopsail. She was the first to break tacks, coming about at 12:32:00. Jubilee followed at 12:32:35, Defender at 12:34:00, and Vigilant at 12:38:30. All were then heading in toward the beach. The Defender held the tack until 12:41:20.

When past Point Judith the yachts got the wind from the west southwest. It was a little stronger, too, than it had been nearer the land, but they got the full force of the tide, which was running strong to the east. This tide favored them when on the starboard tack, but when on the port tack they had it on their starboard bows. The Volunteer tacked to starboard at 12:44:30, Jubilee followed at 12:46:30, and Vigilant at 12:49:00. The Defender tacked

Out of Sorts

Tired, weak, and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

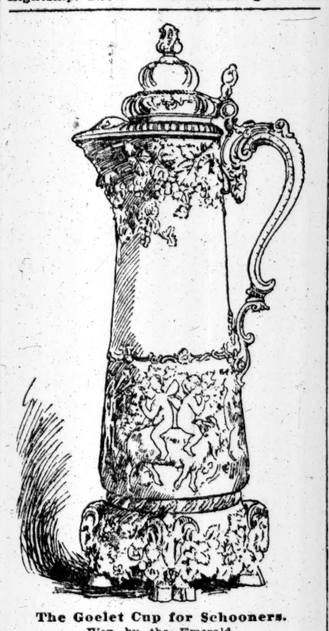
Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

course, and reaching down on the mark. She passed it at 3:44:10. The Vigilant took in her balloon jibtopsail at 3:45:00, and then her spinnaker. She gybed over at 3:53:40, set a small jibtopsail, and passed the mark at 3:55:45. The Jubilee gybed at 3:56:30 and passed the mark at 3:57:08. The Volunteer turned the mark at 4:14:50.

The elapsed time for the eighteen miles of running were: Defender, 2:03:45; Jubilee, 2:07:00; Vigilant, 2:09:16, and Volunteer, 2:17:00. The Defender had beaten the Jubilee 3 minutes 15 seconds, the Vigilant 5 minutes 31 seconds, and the Volunteer 13 minutes 15 seconds. The Jubilee had beaten the Vigilant 2 minutes 16 seconds, and the Volunteer 7 minutes 42 seconds. The average speed of the Defender on the run had been 8.72 miles an hour.

The Defender, with thirty-one and a half miles of the course sailed, had beaten the Vigilant 7 minutes 36 seconds, boat for boat. It was a close reach from the West Island mark to the finish off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The wind was freshening and the



The Goelet Cup for Schooners.
Won by the Emerald.

Defender was making great headway. This is her best point of sailing, and it was conceded by all that she would leave the Vigilant still further behind on this leg. She had gone less than half a mile on her journey when the hollow gaff suddenly snapped right in the middle, and the mainsail hung down like rags. The broken end of the spar flapped about in the wind, and the clubtopsail swung round and hung limp.

The gaff was a hollow one, made by Herreshoff. It was wound with steel wire, and the wire had probably cut into the spar, and a little extra puff cut it like a knife. The broken end banged about, and it was a wonder the mainsail was not ripped to pieces. Capt. Haff was at the wheel, and for awhile no move was made to clear away the wreck. The disposition of those on board seemed to be to hold on and try to beat the Vigilant anyway. The wind was freshening, and it was rather risky to stand on. Then an effort was made to lower the broken peak, and secure it on the windward side of the sail. This, however, could not be done, and the mainsail was lowered, and the race given up. The tug Gaspee took the disabled yacht in tow, and she went to Bristol without stopping at Newport.

The Jubilee had set a small jibtopsail on turning the West Island mark, but she took it in, those on board probably being afraid of her weak topmast. The Vigilant crossed the finish line at 4:38:09, the Jubilee at 4:44:00, and the Volunteer at 5:00:04. On the close reach the Vigilant had beaten the Volunteer 2 minutes 50 seconds, and the Jubilee 4 minutes 28 seconds. The elapsed time being: Vigilant, 42:24; Volunteer, 45:14; Jubilee, 40:52.

THE RACE OF THE SCHOONERS.

Emerald Won the Goelet Cup on Time Allowance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The great schooner prize of the year, the one-thousand-dollar Goelet Cup, called out ten entries, the pick of the New-York Yacht Club fleet. They were the Lasca, Emerald, Elsemarie, Merlin, Constellation, Mayflower, Marguerite, Loyal, and Neaera. After the signal for the sloops to start was given the big fleet of double-stickers were working round for good berths to start from. When the Vigilant was just over the line the starting gun for the schooners was fired. There was no great hustle for the line, and more than a minute passed before the schooners were rushed away. The little Neaera, with only her working topsails set, went away to try for two prizes, the Goelet Cup and a sail-off for a two-hundred-dollar cup between her and the Loyal. The speedy Amorita, Cary Smith's latest addition to the schooner fleet, was second away, and she, too, carried only a working topsail over her mainsail. The black, slippery Lasca rushed over the line only eighteen seconds behind the Amorita. The Elsemarie then made her début in the race, and twenty seconds behind her came the champion Emerald, winner of the coveted Goelet trophy last year, all trim and tried, ready to again struggle for the big silver loving cup. The Burgess schooner Merlin was well up astern the Emerald, and then came the little Loyal, sandwiched in between the Merlin and the Constellation. The Mayflower, the only plumb stem boat in the fleet, pushed her long nose pole over the line just as the handicap signal was fired, and just back of her the Marguerite luffed round the lightship, handicapped by three or four seconds.

The whole fleet went over the line on the starboard tack. Scarcely had the Amorita crossed when she tacked, and, with her sheets flat aft and everything tied down, the long-ended double-sticker began to work out from the fleet. The Lasca was round and after the Amorita in a moment. She tacked just the second she could weather the Amorita's wake, and went lifting along after her smaller rival in grand form. The Emerald shook herself by the Elsemarie on the starboard tack, and then, being well to windward of the leading pair, she tacked and stood over in toward the pier. The Amorita went about first, and just managed to pinch by the Lasca. The skipper of the Lasca kept her going and sent her right in under The Neck, getting a big lift by strong favoring puffs of wind and a slack tide. The Emerald also worked in toward Narragansett Pier, and was pushing the Lasca hard.

When the boats had gone out as far as Judith, the Lasca and Emerald both had passed the Amorita, and it was now to be a dual fight all over the rest of the course. Astern the Constellation did not find wind enough, and the Merlin, too, had scarcely enough breeze to move her along well. The Emerald and Lasca set the pace for the rest, and the Lasca was the first to stand out from Judith on the long tack over to Block Island. The Emerald hung very close to her, though, and forced her out very wide of the way. The Amorita fell astern, but not badly, and was keeping well up in her time allowance. The rest of the fleet were not holding the leaders well, and the boats were getting badly strung out.

The first half of the windward work, the yachts kept fairly well bunched, but when nearly out to Point Judith, a part of the fleet ran into a vein of lighter breeze, while the leaders, in shore, were getting puffs that sent them almost planksheer under. The Lasca rounded the Block Island mark about half a minute ahead of the Emerald, and the black schooner put up her helm, and was away before the wind with main boom wide away to port. In a twinkling she broke out a balloon jibtopsail and balloon maintopmast staysail, while the spinnaker pole was lowered away to starboard like a long string of sausages. The spinnaker tied up in twine stops was hoisted to the masthead, and then stretched out to the end of the pole. The tack was then hauled in and the great spread of balloon canvas was given to the breeze.

The Emerald swung round the flag and followed the Lasca's tactics. The Amorita came third, dogging the leaders and doing her best to keep up where time allowance would save her. Far in the rear, the little Loyal was getting the best of the Neaera, and was a long way ahead of her competitor for the two-hundred-dollar special cup.

With the wind aft, every one looked to the two Boston schooners, Mayflower and Marguerite to pull up on the two in front, but the leaders had too much of a move on. The Mayflower worked out from the ruck at the tail end, but try as she would, she could not force herself up to the dauntless three that seemed to have a "lead pipe cinch" on the first positions. In the long leg down, the wind for eighteen miles, the Lasca drew away a little from the Maxwell boat, and the pair dropped the Amorita quite handily. It was a stern chase, and a long chase.

When close up to the flagboat off West Island the Lasca took in her spinnaker and balloon jibtopsail and staysail, and, hoisting up the spinnaker pole, jibed her main boom over to starboard, and luffed into her course for the finish line. As she turned she broke out her baby jibtopsail, and, with a good hard rap full, was sent for the Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Emerald turned a little over two minutes behind the Lasca, and began to eat up the distance between herself and the black-hulled leader. But the Lasca was footing too fast to be easily caught, and made the Emerald fight hard for every inch she won back of the Lasca's lead. The Emerald is a wonderful reacher, but she could only make up about a minute of the time that the Lasca was ahead of her.

Astern the Amorita was pushing her long, shovel-shaped snout out over the seas in a magnificent manner, and it was a beautiful sight to see the smaller boat making so desperate a struggle against boats almost twenty feet longer. But on reaches and runs in good, strong breezes length is too great a factor to be overcome, even by the usual time allowance.

The Lasca was the first to finish, having the honor of getting the gun, but the Emerald was only 1 minute and 54 seconds behind her, and as the Lasca started 1 minute and 6 seconds ahead of her, the Emerald was beaten only by 48 seconds actual time. As she received 2 minutes and 25 seconds time allowance, the Emerald wins the Goelet Cup by 1 minute and 37 seconds. The Lasca takes second place, Amorita comes third, Mayflower fourth, Marguerite fifth, Elsmarie sixth, Merlin seventh, Loyal eighth, and Neaera last, as the Constellation had withdrawn.

The two smallest schooners sailed splendidly, and did very well indeed with their larger sisters, especially when they sailed without clubtopsails and in cruising trim. In fact, the Loyal carried three ladies during the race, a pretty sure sign of honest cruising trim. The Loyal was altogether too fast for the Neaera by the wind, and got such a lead that even Neaera's fleet heels down the wind could not pull her anywhere near up to the Loyal. On corrected time the Loyal wins the $200 cup by 2 minutes and 19 seconds, though on elapsed time she won by 8 minutes and 24 seconds.

The table:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Constellation	11:39:58			
Merlin	11:38:21	5:46:51	6:08:30	6:00:35
Lasca	11:36:48	5:19:24	5:42:36	5:34:38
Mayflower	11:40:00	5:40:24	6:00:24	5:50:05
Emerald	11:37:54	5:21:18	5:43:24	5:33:01
Marguerite	11:40:00	5:52:12	6:12:12	5:57:33
Amorita	11:36:30	5:35:13	5:58:43	5:27:01
Elsemarie	11:37:34	5:58:33	6:20:59	5:50:11
Loyal	11:38:25	6:26:17	6:46:52	6:16:01
Neaera	11:36:22	6:31:38	6:55:16	6:17:02

SLOOPS.

Defender	11:30:33	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer	11:30:39	5:00:04	5:29:25	.....
Jubilee	11:31:09	4:44:00	5:12:51	.....
Vigilant	11:34:32	4:38:09	5:03:37	.....

SPECIAL MATCH—CRUISING TRIM.

Loyal	11:38:25	6:25:17	6:46:52	6:46:52
Neaera	11:33:22	6:31:38	6:55:16	6:49:11

The Emerald beat the Lasca 1 minute and 37 seconds, the Mayflower 17 minutes and 4 seconds, the Amorita 4 minutes, the Marguerite 24 minutes and 32 seconds, the Elsemarie 26 minutes and 10 seconds, the Merlin 27 minutes and 34 seconds, the Loyal 42 minutes, and the Neaera 44 minutes and 10 seconds. The Vigilant beat the Jubilee 9 minutes and 14 seconds, and the Volunteer 25 minutes and 48 seconds. The Loyal beat the Neaera 2 minutes and 19 seconds.

DEFENDER SPEEDILY REPAIRED.

Will Be Ready to Join the Cruise to Vineyard Haven.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Defender arrived here shortly after 6 to-night in tow, and on her arrival at the Herreshoffs' everything was in readiness on board to take on the new hollow gaff and boom which had been in readiness, for word had been sent that the Defender would arrive early this evening. The new mainsail, which was finished this afternoon, was also put aboard.

The crew proceeded to work immediately, and in a short time had the gaff and boom properly slung, and then they began to bend the sails. The work will probably be finished between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Defender will then be towed to Newport.

Mr. Iselin, when seen to-night, expressed satisfaction at the showing the Defender made. He said: "When we rounded West Island, which was the second turn, the Defender was leading by 11 minutes, and was sailing beautifully. In my judgment, she would have gained from 2½ to 3 minutes more on the close reach to Brenton's Lightship.

"The Defender was about two and a half miles on the last leg when the accident occurred. The Defender was kept on her course nearly a mile before the mainsail and clubtopsails were taken in.

"Although it is disappointing to lose the race, yet we regard it practically as a victory, owing to the splendid showing the Defender made."

OPINIONS OF THE RACE.

What the Owners of the Big Sloops Have to Say.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Of course the Vigilant people are happy over her victory, but Mr. Willard, when seen this evening, frankly confessed that the Defender had the Vigilant beaten when the accident occurred. He thought the Vigilant was sailing very well, but not quite so fast as she could be made to go. She will be put in the best possible shape and sailed for all she is worth so as to push the Defender to her best. It was for this purpose that the Vigilant was fitted out and raced. He will continue with the cruise, and hopes that before the two boats stop racing the Defender will show ten minutes' superiority over the cup courses.

Gen. Paine, when seen on the Jubilee after the race, said he considered the race hardly a satisfactory one in view of the Jubilee's poor condition. Her head sails were in such bad shape that they could not be properly trimmed, and the mainsail was a poor one. Owing to the want of a proper tender he could not strip the boat for racing. He should probably continue with the cruise, however, and enjoy what sport was to be had. As to his topmast, he said: "It is good until it goes." He declined to discuss the other boats.

Commodore Forbes, when seen on the Volunteer, seemed perfectly satisfied with the day's racing. The yacht's sails were recut yesterday, and now fit very well. He had no hope of winning from the new boats, although the Volunteer was faster than ever before, and so he was not disappointed. He thought the Defender's off-the-wind work satisfactory, but that her margin to windward was not large enough. He will continue with the cruise.

Ex-Commodore Nicholson Kane said to-night that he had no doubt but that the Defender would not only be selected to defend the cup, but would defend it successfully.

A Retrograde Movement.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Field to-morrow, discussing the Vigilant and Defender, will say: "Most people here think that the Rhode Island designer made a mistake in adopting the old-fashioned British idea, long discarded, that, under all conditions, a low-placed lead keel will do duty for breadth in the matter of sail-carrying powers. It seems to be a retrograde movement, and a skipper and crew of the best British form ought to win the America's Cup in the same precise manner that Britannia wins here."

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 2.—Passed East—Steam yachts Nada, Charles R. Flint; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Marietta, H. B. Moore, and Electra. Schooner yachts Sachem, F. T. Adams and John G. Moore, and Water Witch, David Banks.

Passed West—Steam yachts Cosette, F. L. Osgood; Neaera, Charles A. Gould, and Harriet Sloop Nita, F. H. Boynton, was hauled out on Wood's ways to clean and paint.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 2.—Arrived—Steamers Idler, W. C. McMillan; Magnolia, Henry Belknap; Rival, Francis F. Crystle.

Sailed—Steamer Clifton, C. H. Mallory's Estate; Nannah of Jersey City; launch Arline; schooner Signal, Mr. Macrae; sloops Cuiprit Fay; Outling of Greenport; Dolphin, Mr. Wheeler; Mayotta of New York; Mabel of Norwalk; Naushon of New York.

In port—Steamer Manatee; schooners Comet and Vit; sloops Madcap, Rio, Saracen, Viola, Nellie of New-Rochelle, and Awaxa.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 2.—At Anchor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; sloop yacht Mull, William H. Reynolds; schooner yacht Fearless.

Arrived—Steam yacht Magnolia, Mr. Belknap.

Sailed—Steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 2.—At Vineyard Haven—Schooner yachts Alsienne, New-York for Bar Harbor; Viator of New-York, for Newport. Sloops Adelaide of New-York, cruising, and Lillian of Troy, homeward bound. Sailed—Schooner Thelma, for Newport; sloop Dare, cruising west from Eastport; yawl Oriole, for New-York.

TWO RACES UNFINISHED.

A Long Drawn-Out and Suspicious Race at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—After nearly six hours of hard work the Grand Circuit cracks were not able to complete their engagements here to-day as was intended. In fact, only one race was over when darkness came. A very much mixed contest in the 2:17 trot was chiefly responsible for the delay, and this event, though it started the day's sport, is still at issue. If the good filly Penelope from Baltimore could have triumphed over a mysterious attack that seized her after she had won two heats the contest would have been over in another.

In the first mile Penelope showed a terrific clip and led the big field home in 2:12¾. Bravado was dangerous in the next mile, but the nimble little mare laid him out in 2:13¾. Then her strength failed, and both Bravado and Colonel Kuser beat her in the third heat, the Kentucky Wilkes horse scoring 2:13¾. Up to this point Kuser, the favorite, had been going easy and he was more in demand than ever after moving up on the other stallion with a lot of rush. In the fourth heat the brown horse, who is a grandson of Goldsmith Maid, was in trouble while Bravado scored again. Penelope was in bad shape by this time and should have been drawn, but was asked to go another mile. Kate Phallamont now cut loose and clipped the fifth heat in 2:12¾, a performance which gave rise to a suspicion that she had not been out for the money when the slower miles were trotted. The ease with which the Minneapolis mare gathered in the sixth heat should have caused her driver to be asked to explain why he lost the seventh.

The way was plainly opened for Kuser, so that he managed to get through and outfoot the two surviving heat winners in 2:13¾, nearly three seconds below the record he had on leaving Boston in June for the Western tour. This race has a bad appearance and will probably be carefully watched to-morrow. Kate Phallamont should certainly have won to-day unless she is the best counterfeit that ever started in fast company.

There was no monkeying in the 2:13 trot, Beuzetta, with her regular trainer, Macey, driving, being in rare form. Miss Nelson was expected to give the chestnut filly a good argument on the strength of her showing against Klamath at La Crosse, but she was never dangerous after the first heat. Her chances were doubtless ruined when she stepped in a wet place on the home stretch, throwing her completely off her balance. Geneva was the surprise, for he landed second to Beuzetta for two heats. In the third one Altao, who had covered himself with glory in the 2:15 trot on Tuesday, made the queen of the four-year-olds step in 2:09¾.

Ozbridge had beaten nearly all the lot that were out for the 2:10 pace, so that he was a prime favorite. Ginnette set a lightning pace going away, but the Indiana crack overhauled him and was home in 2:05¾, a second below what he scored at Detroit. Ben D. took up the fight in the second heat, but Coleridge settled him in 2:08¾. These efforts told, for the favorite lost ground from the start in the third heat, and Paul, by a resolute finish with Ben D., landed first with a new mark of 2:07¼. Last year on this track the Boston pacer was heads apart with Online in the same time, but his record has stood at 2:09¼ since 1893. After coming out again, two of the field caused waits by losing a shoe in turn, and finally, as night struck in, they were sent back to the stable. Besides these two races to be cleared away to-morrow, the 2:25 trot will also be started if it can be reached by 4 o'clock. The summaries:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Beuzetta, ch. f., by Onward-Beulah, by Harold, (Macey)	1	1	1
Geneva, b. s., (Stinson)	2	2	3
Altao, b. s., (McDowell)	7	3	2
Miss Nelson, b. m., (Curs)	3	4	7
Grattan, blk. s., (Milan)	4	5	4
R. B. P., b. c., (Gerrety)	5	6	6
Blake, b. s., (Snow)	6	7	5
Merman, b. s., (Miller)	8	8	dr.

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Bravado, b. s., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Cook)	8	2	1	1	3	3	2
Kate Phallamont, b. m., by Phallamont, (Colby)	10	5	10	2	1	1	3
Colonel Kuser, br. s., by Shanger (McCarthy)	11	11	2	6	2	2	1
Lee Simmons, b. s., (Payne)	2	3	13	8	4	4	5
Marston C., b. s., (Hyde)	13	10	7	3	8	5	4
Penelope, b. f., by McEwen, (McGinnes)	1	1	3	10	9	dr.	
Fascination, b. g., (Smith)	3	4	5	11	7	dr.	
Peterine, b. m., (Hayes)	4	6	4	5	6	dr.	
Nelly A., b. m., (Hudson)	9	12	6	4	5	dr.	
Freeland, b. g., (Miller)	12	13	8	9	dis.		
Mayflower, b. m., (Van Meter)	7	8	11	7	dr.		
Don L., b. g., (Hills)	5	7	12	dr.			
Quality, b. m., (Andrews)	6	9	9	dr.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:13½.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (Unfinished.)

Coleridge, b. s., by C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MOTHER FRANCIS RAPHAEL

A MEMOIR OF MOTHER FRANCIS RAPHAEL, O. S. D., (Augusta Theodosia Drane,) Some Time Prioress Provincial of the Congregation of Dominican Sisters of St. Catherine of Siena, Stone. With Some of Her Spiritual Notes and Letters. Edited by the Rev. Father Bertrand Wilberforce, O. P. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mother Francis Raphael, who was Miss Augusta Drane, was one of the English Protestants who, at the time of the Oxford movement, went into the Catholic Church. She joined the Dominican Order and ultimately became the head of their convent at Stone, where she died two years ago. She was, however, most noted as a poet and writer, being one of the literary ornaments of the Catholic Church. She was the author of a life of St. Dominic, of a popular history of the Knights of St. John, and of many smaller works upon religious subjects. But her best claim to literary recognition is her authorship of the book of poems known as "Songs in the Night." Her sonnets on the return of Cardinal Newman to Oxford in 1880, after his long absence, are already known in this country. The following lines contain an allusion to the snapdragon on the walls of Trinity College, to which he refers in his Apologia:

Calm days in cloistered shades, whose very air
Is fragrant with thoughts of ancient times,
Where, from old towers, fall continuous chimes,
Breaking the silence with a call to prayer.
Such days be mine! 'mid these gray walls that wear
Their tangled tapestry of purple bloom,
Grant me a blameless life and quiet tomb.

Augusta Theodosia Drane was born in 1823, near Bow, in London, the daughter of a gentleman who was a partner in an East Indian house. Her home was in a region then containing much open country, but which has long been covered by buildings. In the "Memoirs" in this volume a pleasant picture is given of this home and its inmates. Besides the father and mother, the family consisted of a boy and three girls, one of whom was Augusta.

The account of such an interior, when told with skill, is sure to be entertaining. A pretty story is told of one of their childish games which relates to Oswald, the African traveler and companion to Dr. Livingstone in his first expedition, who saved Livingstone from the lion. The reader of Livingstone's book will remember the picture of Oswald killing the lion and saving the missionary. The brother of Miss Drane was of a military turn, and used to drill his three little sisters. One day they were soldiering, the brother in uniform, when one of the little girls, who was a delicate child, escaped to the nursery. She was brought back, tried as a deserter, and condemned to be shot. She was tied by her long hair to the laurel bushes, her hands fastened behind her; the two sisters leveled their muskets at her, waiting for the Captain's word to fire. At this moment a servant announced that "Mr. Oswald was coming down the garden." Oswald was a boy friend of the brother. The Captain did not like to be seen in uniform, and the girls were disheveled, and all ran away, quite forgetting the poor little girl tied to the bushes. Oswald found her there and released her.

Years afterward, when Cecelia was married and had forgotten her brother's friend, she was one day informed by her husband that he had invited a gentleman to dinner, whom he wished her to receive with special attention, Oswald, the African traveler. He came and proved very delightful. In the midst of the dinner something was said that made him look very hard at his hostess, and he cried out: "I do believe that you are Cecelia Drane." "Why, to be sure, and you must be Oswald." He said that, even in the wilds of Africa, he had never forgotten the picture of the poor little deserter and the retreating file of soldiers.

There was a good library at the house, and Augusta read incessantly. She read many religious books. She seems always to have had a disposition toward theological inquiry, if we may judge from the following incident: One day she had been to church with her cousin, who was a clever and well-informed man. He said that a great deal of nonsense was talked in church. "I flamed up," says the writer, "in all the argumentative power of fourteen. 'Well, then,' he replied, 'what do you mean by one substance with the Father?' 'Substance,' I said, and stopped. I was completely floored. 'Well, what is substance?' 'Substance is that, I suppose,' I said, knocking the table with my knuckle. 'Indeed, and what has that to do with the Holy Trinity?' he inquired. I saw at once that it was something into which I had no glimpse of comprehension."

As Augusta grew up, she became, although very fond of nature and a great cross-country rider and horsewoman, more and more interested in religious subjects. She was by way of seeing something of the leaders of the High Church movement. George Coleridge, a nephew of the poet, was their vicar in Devonshire. He was a High Churchman, and a man of great patristic learning. We have a novel glimpse of Froude as a clergyman, Froude, when Miss Drane made his acquaintance, had taken a little house in Devonshire to be near Coleridge, of whom he was very fond. "Occasionally," she wrote, "he preached and did duty. He never touched on doctrine, but his sermons were the most wonderful compositions I ever heard, Newmanish in style, but still quite original. We did not know him very intimately, and I think it was as well. Both my sister and I were much attracted to him, and I dare say he might have done us harm."

Among the religious guides whom Miss Drane sought out at this time was Keble, whom she found "an unsatisfactory director." She does not seem even to have derived much pleasure from the poetry of Keble, saying that she preferred Williams, another High Church poet. During a long spell of illness she read many spiritual books, among them Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living," Baxter's "Saints' Rest," and St. Augustine's "Confessions," which last she read with especial fervor. She tells us that the first gallop with the hounds which she took after her convalescence revealed to her the fact that her nature had undergone a change:

"I, to whom a few weeks before the open air and the glorious exercise and the sights and sounds of dogs and horses and the budding hedges and the freshly turned fields would have been like an intoxicating draught of pleasure—I galloped through it all, looked about me, and felt that it had died." She went now and then to London, and speaks with some vivacity of the Anglican service she attended there. "I used to walk," she wrote, "to the nearest church, where there was Lenten service twice a week, and how detestable it seemed! Anglicanism in the country, vamped up, if I may so, with the rural sweetness of old gray towers and chiming bells and pleasant walks through the cornfields, &c., is quite a different thing from Anglicanism in a London proprietary chapel—all respectability and pew openers, and a sort of whiskered pomposity about the attendant clergy."

Mr. Coleridge died in 1847 and he was succeeded as vicar by Maskell, who was a follower of the Oxford movement. On one occasion Miss Drane thought out and committed to paper a sketch of "An Ideal of a Religious Order," an order which should give a rule and bond of union to persons working in the world, and unable to go into a convent. This she showed to Maskell one day, standing by a myrtle tree in their garden. He replied that there was such an order among the Catholics, the third order of St. Dominic. "As he said the words," said Miss Drane, "I thought I should have fainted, and laid hold of the myrtle tree to prevent myself from falling. I went back into the house and wrote down the name in my pocketbook, saying to myself, 'Some day I shall belong to the third order of St. Dominic.'" Some time later than this she was received into the Catholic Church. She asked the Bishop about this order. He answered that she had perhaps better go to a convent near by and inquire there. "To the convent I went," she wrote, "not knowing it was the Dominican. I rang, and the door was opened by a novice in spectacles. She took me into the parlor and we began to talk. Presently I brought out my question. 'I suppose you know that we are the third order of St. Dominic,' she replied. I felt overwhelmed. It was like meeting one's fate." Into this order she was received as a secular tertiary living in the world. She spent two years in Rome, and, on her return to England, 1852, applied to be taken into the convent as a postulant.

It seems that convent life was very hard upon her for a time. Once she confessed to Mother Margaret Hallahan, the foundress of the Congregation of St. Catherine of Siena, and the head of the Clifton convent, that she felt keenly the want of some change and excitement, "even a rat hunt." Mother Margaret replied: "Well, if that is your taste, Longton will be the very place for you; the cellar is full of rats."

The book affords some interesting glimpses of Newman. He attended the celebration at Stone of the festival of St. Catherine. "Mother Imelda and I," she writes, "waited to receive him, and I shall never forget seeing the dear old man enter, his kind manner, and the pleasant words he spoke. We took him into the infirmary tribune, where he could assist at the function unseen. From thence the sanctuary and choir certainly presented a beautiful spectacle, well lit up by the April sun. After dinner he took part in the procession of relics around the garden, wearing his scarlet robes." In gratitude for the honor he had shown the community by his presence at their festival, Mother Imelda promised that a prayer should be offered for him every evening in public, which was done till his death.

The Cardinal's next visit was after the death of Mother Imelda. He expressed a desire to say mass over her grave, and a day in November was set apart for the commemoration. After the ceremony, he addressed the community in the chapter room, and then asked to be taken to the choir, that he might pray by the graves of Mother Margaret and Mother Imelda. "Northcote, myself, and another sister accompanied him. He knelt by the two graves for some time in silent prayer, and we all knelt with him. There was a wonderful hush and silence all the time, no sound indoors, but a profound stillness. It was a dull, gray day, but as we still knelt there one clear, bright ray of sunshine darted through the casement and fell directly on dear Mother Imelda's grave."

The present volume gives a number of selections from the writings of Miss Drane. Some of the poetry strikes us as admirable. The verse, though always religious, is not always grave. There is an amusing poem called "Paula," which relates to the legend that there was a saint, a certain woman, who lived in a cave not far from Jerome, in response to whose importunities he completed his translation of the Bible.

Oh, happy times; Oh, blessed saints!
How much the world has owed them!
May men who dawdle ever find
A woman near to goad them!

This volume is sure to be read with sympathy by a considerable portion of the religious world, while to persons of a different cast of mind it will furnish an interesting and instructive picture of how the other half of the world lives. A life, and an important life, is here portrayed. We may follow the days of Augusta Drane from her childhood in that green garden in the east of London to the hour, when, according to the ancient Dominican custom, the "Salve Regina" ("Hail, Holy Queen") was gently sung about her by the broken voices of the sisters at Stone.

LITERARY NOTES

—Stevenson's Vailima letters will be issued in this country in October by Stone & Kimball. Addressed though they were to Sidney Colvin, they were written in the form of a journal, and it was Stevenson's expectation that they would be published.

—A novel to be issued in the Autumn by Lovell, Coryell & Co. is "A Daughter of the Tenements," by Edward W. Townsend, the author of the "Chimmie Fadden" sketches.

—Among the books which Harper & Brothers will publish this month are "About Paris," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Money We Need," by Henry Loomis Nelson; "The Front Yard, and Other Italian Stories," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, and a new edition of Thomas Hardy's "Two on a Tower."

—George Gissing's new novel, "In the Year of Jubilee," has had much success in England, and already gives promise of repeating its performance in this country.

—To their Belgravia series, Lovell, Coryell & Co. will add a series of stories of life in the country, written by the familiar Pike County writer, Mr. E. Mott.

—The August number of The Review of Reviews strikingly illustrates the superior interest and timeliness of the contents of that publication. A paper on Theodore Roosevelt by Julian Ralph, one on the changes in Mulberry Bend by Jacob A. Riis, and one on "The Third Salisbury Cabinet," by W. T. Stead, are the leading features. But on every page is seen something pertinent to the life and interests of the present day. The success of this publication is remarkable among magazine successes, but it is not more remarkable than it is gratifying. Those who are deserving of success do not always secure it so readily and so conspicuously.

—The midsummer number of The Century, which is the number for August, contains the promised account of the battle of the Yalu River between the Japanese and Chinese fleets, written by an American who commanded one of the Chinese ships. It is supplemented by a paper on the "lessons" of the fight, written by Capt. A. T. Mahan. Of course, Prof. Sloane's Napoleon story is continued, dealing, as it does, with the Marengo period. A delightful paper is Henry D. Sedgwick's on "Literary Berkshire," and the same is to be said of John Fox's account of fox hunting in Kentucky. In several other papers this number is excellent, as, indeed, it was sure to be. The Century never disappoints us. Among illustrated magazines it still stands foremost, abroad as well as here.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA; ITS HOTELS, BATHS, RESORTS, AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. Illustrated. Small quarto. St. Louis: Woodward & Tiernan.

War on the Padrone System.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

Judge Warner of Putnam has entered upon the crusade against the Italian padrone system in this State under the new law which he presented in the Legislature, with a missionary spirit. There is no class of citizens who feel more elated over the protection which the law gives them from a tyrannical system than the Italians themselves, and the injustice of the system and the peculiarities of it have so excited Judge Warner's interest that he is acquiring all the information upon it he can. It is an un-American system because it oppresses and impoverishes labor, and its abolishment will be to the advantage of other laborers and an honor to the State. Judge Warner is winning the respect and good will of the working classes by the interest he takes in their welfare and the devotion he is showing to their cause.

INDIAN SCARE IS OVER

Bannocks Are Returning to Their Reservation Without a Fight.

RANCHERS ARE GOING BACK HOME

Gen. Coppinger's Cavalry Is Camped at Marysvale, and the Infantry Is West of the Teton Range.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Bannock Indian scare seems to have ended. The Indians are returning to their reservation. They have not been fighting, and have no desire to fight.

The following telegram was received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Coppinger, through his headquarters at Omaha:

"Report was received from Market Lake this morning which indicates that Indians were returning from Jackson's Hole by a straight line to the reservation. To test the correctness of the report the Union Pacific Railway Company was asked to telegraph for information to stations along the Oregon Short Line from Soda Springs westward. The following reply is from the Division Superintendent at Pocatello: 'The stage driver, who has just reached Soda Springs, says that after he left Carriboo this morning he came through Pray Lake and Blackfoot River country. He reports that 200 Bannocks at Grave Lake were on the way from Jackson's Hole to the reservation. They said that there had been no fighting. The scare seems to be over, and settlers understand that the Indians are trying to make their way back to the reservation to avoid troops. The information is thoroughly reliable.'"

Another telegram was received from Gen. Coppinger at Army Headquarters this afternoon, dated to-day, confirming the report from Pocatello, via Omaha, received this morning. It further stated that Gen. Coppinger's cavalry are now camped at Marysvale, and that the infantry have been halted west of the Teton range to await further orders. Confidence, the dispatch says, has been restored, and the settlers are returning home.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 2.—From Soda Springs it is reported that settlers from the country north of the springs continued to leave there all night on Wednesday and Yesterday, thirty families camping in and about Soda Springs. Recent advices confirm in part the stories that led to the alarm. The Cariboo stage brings reliable news to the effect that at least 200 Indians were camped Wednesday night on Willow Creek, thirty miles north of Soda.

A. Brown, a rancher, while looking for horses, ran into a camp of Indians, who were friendly and talked freely. They said they had just come out of Jackson's Hole and were going back to the reservation. They said they had not heard of fighting or trouble at the Hole. White men did not want them to hunt there, and they had no intention of disturbing the settlers. Many of the ranchers who came in Wednesday are starting back, but most of them are leaving their families at Soda Springs. All reports are to the effect that the Indians are peaceable. No one has been molested.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Aug. 2.—Deputy United States Marshal John Garrett was ambushed and killed by four Creek Indians at Oakmulgee last Tuesday night. The leader of the gang of murderers is Rufus Buck, and he has long had a bitter enmity against Garrett. The Indians hid in a barn on the roadside and shot Garrett as he passed on horseback.

WHITES AT FAULT, HE THINKS.

What Gen. Schofield Says of the Troubles with the Indians.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield of the United States Army was at the Windsor Hotel, in this city, yesterday. In conversation with a reporter he talked freely about the Indian troubles in the West, saying, among other things:

"There is, to my mind, no cause for apprehension. Both the Indians and the whites are on the defensive. The danger lies entirely with the whites. I have just been West on a two months' tour of our posts, and the information I got while away was from brief dispatches and newspaper accounts. The latter I believe have exaggerated the trouble. When I returned to Washington I made a careful study of the maps of the country around Jackson's Hole and of the causes of the trouble.

"There is no doubt that those frontier whites were the cause of the whole thing. That country is one of the best hunting regions on the continent. It is sparsely settled and very mountainous, and affords the best possible shelter for the game. Elk abound there. In fact, I had planned going hunting there with Gen. Crook once, but the expedition never came, as he died.

"The whites wanted the whole game country themselves, and when they found those Bannocks there they arrested them. The Indians tried to escape, and when alarmed lest the whites intended an attack on them, they gathered in force, armed and fortified themselves in the hills.

"I am convinced that they never intended retaliation. Their action was simply defensive. They are waiting now for troops to protect them. Then the uproar began. The whites armed themselves and undoubtedly have shot any Indians they could lay hands on. The news from that country comes rarely, and when a runner arrives with reports they become greatly exaggerated.

"Gen. Coppinger, according to reports today, ought to be in communication with the Indians very soon. I think that when the troops get on hand to quell the disturbance and protect the Indians, they will return quietly to their reservation. They are but a few in numbers, and Gen. Coppinger has an ample force in his four troops of cavalry—about 200 men.

"The country is a very difficult one for troops to travel over. I think that had the situation been as serious as it was reported Gen Coppinger would have been with the Indians before this.

"But finding there was no cause for apprehension, he did not force his men, but traveled easily.

"When he is once there the danger of another outbreak will lie with the whites. You know that is not a very prosperous country from a financial standpoint, and a large body of troops stationed there would be a boom to business. It is possible that the settlers may try to keep up the disturbance simply so that the troops will be kept there to give them business. There has been little or no anxiety in Washington over the affair, as the situation is thoroughly understood there."

Gen. Schofield said that he would probably go out of town over Sunday, and return for the monthly meeting of the Army Board of Fortification next Tuesday. Then he will make a tour of the army posts along the eastern coasts.

Kentucky's Sound-Money Democrats.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

The adherents of Senator Blackburn are trying to arouse sympathy for him by charging that Louisville papers are laboring for the defeat of the policy he represents. The fact that his course is disapproved by editors in every portion of the State is concealed. The following from The Todd County Times is a sample expression: "Every delegate in the Louisville convention agreed by his presence there to abide a majority verdict, and every delegate there knows that beyond any question or room for doubt the convention declared in no uncertain tones for sound money. Nobody knows those facts better than Senator Blackburn himself, and when he refuses to stand by and defend that platform he becomes a bolter, pure and simple, and there is no need of applying any other name."

Odds and Ends in the Sash Weight.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The ingenuity of man in converting the useless odds and ends of industry into articles of convenience and utility is shown to advantage in the ordinary widow sash weights. Without these a housekeeper's life would be a burden, but few have any idea of the materials of which the weight is composed. The one quality on which its utility is based is weight, and almost every metal that cannot be used in any other fashion finds its way into the sash weight. Tin cans that are too far gone to be pressed out for further preserving uses, old harness buckles, zinc bathtub linings, railroad spikes, rusty telegraph wires, broken nails, shattered screens, and a hundred other remnants spurned by the mass of people, combine there to serve an important public use.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Wash bright colored articles, such as silk neckties, in a luke warm suds of Ivory Soap; rinse in warm water, squeeze gently, and dry without exposing to the sun; press with a warm iron.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD RUN

Continued from Page 1.

strained under a pressure of 140 pounds of steam, and the propellers averaged 96.6 revolutions to the minute.

The fastest single hour's run was made on July 29, when, from 4 to 5 P. M., the ship ran 22.3 knots. But, as the ship was speeding to the westward, the hour was consequently longer than the ordinary one, and the distance logged in that time is not a true gauge of what the ship was actually doing.

The trip was devoid of exciting incidents, and save the blowing out of a boiler tube and an unimportant accident to a drain pipe, the run was free from mishap. The accident to the tube disabled Boiler F for twenty-two hours. The tube blew out at 12:10 A. M. July 27. It was necessary to draw fires under the boiler, and it was not until the forenoon of the following day that it was connected and giving steam.

A giant iceberg was sighted on the evening of July 30. It was just dusk when the great white mass loomed up almost in the path of the cruiser. Her helm was shifted, and she passed within a half mile of the wanderer and to the south of it.

The Columbia reached the bar at 8:49 A. M. yesterday. She was delayed a few moments at Quarantine, and then went to an anchorage off Forty-eighth Street, North River. Her officers say that they saw the Augusta Victoria but once, and that was on Friday. The Hamburg vessel was then heading in for Cowes. Mr. E. L. Boas, that vessel's agent, adds this to the history of the case:

"As comparisons have been made between the trips of the United States cruiser Columbia and our steamer, Augusta Victoria, we beg to call attention to the fact that the Augusta Victoria did not sail direct from Southampton to New-York, but touched at Cherbourg, leaving the latter port July 26 at 7:10 P. M. The distance from Cherbourg to New-York is about the same as from Southampton to New-York, and, as the Augusta Victoria reached Sandy Hook today at 10:42 A. M., her actual time of passage was 6 days 20 hours and 20 minutes.

At the New-York Navy Yard the news of the Columbia's arrival was received as a surprise, as very few of the officers expected that she would be sighted before today. Acting Rear Admiral Bunce, in an interview, said:

"The Columbia certainly did very well indeed, and very much better than was expected after the reports we have had from Capt. Sumner of the condition of his engineering department. If she makes this rate under a natural draught, which, I believe, is what she did, or, at any rate, was ordered to do, there is no doubt but that she can do it under a forced draught twenty-four hours earlier. I am very much pleased and delighted with her."

Commander Sicard, the commandant of the yard, was not familiar with the speed records of merchant ships, and did not care to express an opinion as to the Columbia's relative merit. Following is a list of the Columbia's officers:

Captain—George W. Sumner; Lieut. Commander—Charles O. Allibone; Lieutenants—H. Driggs, O. W. Lowry, J. M. Helm, and W. L. Burdick; Lieutenant (Junior Grade)—J. A. Dougherty; Ensigns—John P. McGuinness and Henry C. Kuenzl; Naval Cadets—J. T. Tompkins, J. M. Luby, Gilbert S. Galbraith, W. J. Johnson, Ralph H. Chappell, and B. K. McMorris; Surgeon—W. G. Farwell; Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. C. Braisted; Paymaster—George H. Read; Chief Engineer—W. H. Harris; Passed Assistant Engineer—Martin Bevington; Assistant Engineers—G. H. Sheppard and W. H. McGran; Chaplain—Montgomery M. Goodwin; Lieutenant of Marines—F. J. Moses; Gunner—T. M. Johnson; Carpenter—M. A. Mahoney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Acting Secretary McAdoo sent the following telegram this afternoon to Capt. Sumner of the cruiser Columbia:

"The department extends to you, the officers, and men of the Columbia its congratulations and thanks upon the result of the run from the Needles to the Sandy Hook Lightship, thus making an unexampled record for a new ship."

In the midst of the natural rejoicing at the Navy Department over the Columbia's creditable performance, some naval officers have been unable to restrain criticism of Capt. Sumner, on the ground that he did not follow his instructions. These included a direction to run the Columbia under forced draught for the last twenty-four hours of his voyage, and his telegram to Acting Secretary McAdoo shows that he made the entire run under natural draught. Had Capt. Sumner used forced draught, there is no doubt that he would have lowered the Columbia's record at least two hours, but it is not likely that he failed to carry out his directions in this respect without a good and sufficient reason. Capt. Sumner will doubtless explain in his official report of the trip.

There is no concealing the fact that the Columbia's success is displeasing to a number of officers who are opposed to her type of naval vessel, and some of these, in order to provide balm for the failure of their predictions that the trip would show the Columbia in anything but a creditable light, are inconsistent enough to endeavor to excite prejudice against Capt. Sumner. The time consumed by the Columbia in her passage is given in a dispatch to Acting Secretary McAdoo from Commodore Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as follows:

"Columbia six days twenty-three hours and forty-nine minutes from Needles to Sandy Hook Lightship."

Speaking of the performance of the cruiser, Acting Secretary McAdoo said:

"The department is, of course, very highly gratified, not only at the performance, but over the decision to make the test, as there were many misgivings whether the ship would be able to do herself justice as against the fast mail steamers, which are especially designed, equipped, and manned for making fast time over this particular ocean route. The department knew that the Columbia was a very fast ship, and that in a race for life she would fear no rival, but it is exceedingly gratifying at this long-run performance and showing as to her coal endurance.

"It will be observed that the ship did not use at any time forced draught, and that therefore the voyage was made entirely under normal conditions from beginning to end. This performance, following closely upon the unusual praise bestowed upon our ships by the best European critics, cannot but be very gratifying to all Americans."

NAVY DEPARTMENT WELL PLEASED.

Comments of the Men on the Performance of the Swift Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The performance of the Columbia is the subject of much favorable comment in the Navy Department and all the army and navy clubs.

Chief Constructor Hichborne was well pleased with the performance of the vessel. Commander Melville, the Engineer in Chief, was also much gratified.

The result was somewhat a surprise to every one, most experts agreeing that the vessel could not reach Sandy Hook until twelve hours later than sighted this morning. It is natural that each branch of the navy should take unto itself the glory of the achievement, for each department has been the subject of some complimentary allusions in letters from foreign sources which followed the appearance of the Columbia in Europe. Notable among these letters of foreign commendation is one from a French constructor of Continental repute, stating that the fine action of the vessel is undoubtedly due to the excellent model.

An interesting list was displayed in the Navy Department to-day of guesses regarding the hour of arrival of the Columbia. All prominent officers and those who are in the habit of visiting the department on business contributed to the contest. The closest time was within eighteen mnutes of the arrival of the vessel, and was made on a calculation of an engineer officer. The guesses ran from this close calculation to an hour, and as late as seventy hours from the actual time. The guess which was the third furthest out of the way was made by Charles Cramp, the builder of the Columbia, who did not come within fifty hours of the real time of arrival. An engineer officer said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"The result of the Columbia's trip is all the more interesting on account of the fact that the natural draught, and not the forced draught, was used during the voyage. Had the latter system been adopted the average rate of speed would have been materially increased, probably. The speed of 18.41 knots is remarkable, and no warship afloat can reproduce that record for that length of trip, although there are vessels which can, of course, exceed it in spurts. There are, in fact, few of the liners which can do better regularly. Those which make a better showing periodically are the Campania, Lucania, Teutonic, Majestic, Paris, and the New-York.

"I understand the performance of the Columbia was brought about despite the disadvantage of an inadequate engineer force, and there was some doubt whether with the force the engines could be sustained at a high, constant speed. You know that it is difficult to get at the coal, stored, as it is, in small bunkers, and unless the fuel supply is plentiful and close at hand, steam cannot be kept up.

"The Columbia has more than met the expectations of her friends, and has given the British Admiralty something to worry about."

MOST FAMOUS OF MAINE HORSES

GENERAL KNOX, THE PRIDE OF THE LATE COL. THOMAS L. LANG.

Founder of a Notable Equine Family That Is Still Prominent Throughout the Dirigo State.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

The late Col. Thomas L. Lang, who died recently in Oregon, was a very prominent Maine horse breeder about twenty-five years ago. He was then a man of wealth and could indulge in his fondness for fine horses to any extent that he fancied. He bought and bred many notable horses.

Col. Lang's breeding farm in Vassalborough was a model, and one of the best in all New-England. Among the distinguished horses in Col. Lang's stables was General Knox, the founder of the famous equine Knox family, which has been such a source of pride and profit in the horse raising industry of Maine. He also bought Gideon, an own son of Rysdyk's great Hambletonian 10, the origin of the most fashionable and fastest trotting and pacing speed of the day. Gideon was the sire of Gretchen, the dam of Maine's great stallion Nelson, 2:09.

But it was to General Knox that Col. Lang was chiefly indebted for his success as a breeder. This remarkable horse had such a strong individuality that he established a new line that greatly distinguished itself and is still prominent throughout the State, the Knox brood mares being regarded as of special value.

General Knox was by Black Hawk, of the illustrious Morgan family of horses, and his dam was a finely bred if not a thoroughbred mare. He was a good sized, symmetrically formed, and all-round handsome horse. In color he was as black as a raven, and his gait was square, open, slashing trot. His public performances were fast for those days, usually within the standard mark of 2:30 on poor half-mile tracks and with the old-style high-wheel sulky. But his speed-producing power was so strong that several of his sons and grandsons surpassed him in that respect. Among them were Gilbreth Knox, 2:18½, and Camors, 2:19½. Other distinguished horses of the Knox family were Pilot Knox, Morrill Knox, General Lightfoot, Hinds' Knox, Palmer Knox, and many others well known in this section.

Camors, one of the speediest, had a romantic history as well as name. He was bred by the veteran Portland oyster dealer, Mr. Levi W. Atwood. In the course of events Mr. Atwood was obliged to part with the colt, and told a few of his friends that he was a good one, and advised them to secure him, for he wanted his pet to go into good hands.

In June, 1866, Camors was sold at auction at the Forest City Park stables. The colt was then two years old and a black beauty. He brought $80. The late R. O. Conant was the purchaser for himself and George Wright of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company of this city as a matter of speculation. They had the colt gelded, and in a year or two it developed into a handsome and fast trotter. Camors was then sold to Lon Morris of Boston for $1,200. The owners were well satisfied with their investment at the time—more so, perhaps, than they were later on, when they found out what kind of a piece of horse property they had parted with.

Camors was taken to Boston, put in training, and developed surprising speed. He changed owners several times, each new one making a handsome profit on the investment, until finally, in 1874, he made a race record of 2:20½, being the ninth horse in the world at that time to trot a mile inside of 2:20. Camors was then bought by "Lucky" Baldwin, a Californian then in the East. Baldwin paid $20,000 spot cash for Camors, and sent him to San Francisco as a mate for his trotter St. Julian, 2:18½.

The California Croesus had a great pair, but he soon used up the unacclimated Maine horse. An overdrive on the road and lack of proper care caused a cold, inflammation of the kidneys, and death.

The late Dr. S. H. Tewksbury was very fond of horses and took much interest in breeding them. He was associated at the time in this "hobby" of his, as he used to call it, with the Hon. Seth L. Holbrook, and they had a fine place near Mechanic Falls and a big barnful of youngsters. Now Dr. Tewksbury was one of the friends that Mr. Atwood had advised to buy the colt Camors. After the big record and great sale nothing was said about it between them for several months, until one day Dr. Tewksbury walked into Mr. Atwood's place of business and said, in his frank way: "Atwood, I can't stand it any longer until I tell you what an idiot I consider myself for not taking your advice and securing that colt. Here have I for years been spending thousands of dollars to breed or buy a young horse that would greatly distinguish itself and when I had one placed right under my nose, as it were, I rejected it. But I thought that because you had raised the colt and become attached to it you were looking at the matter from a prejudiced standpoint, and so I lost the great opportunity of my recreative ambition."

A good idea of the value of old General Knox for breeding purposes may be inferred from the fact that when some fifteen or sixteen years old he was sold to New-York parties for $10,000. The gallant horse would never have left Maine had not Col. Lang become financially embarrassed and decided to leave for a new country and take fresh departure on the financial track.

Col. Lang was a man of ability, both in the business and political world. He was genial, generous, straightforward in his dealings, and always a gentleman. While he lived in his native State it is questionable if any man was more highly esteemed and respected.

An Oregonian Pleads and Protests.

Communication to The Portland Oregonian.

You command a great deal of influence with your valuable paper and do much good. Why don't you do something or advocate some measure that will prevent the slaughter of horses for food, or regulate it in some way so that people will know what they are eating? Business is bad enough now in Oregon, and especially in Portland, but it is commencing to pick up. Why push it down again.

People through the country will look with suspicion on all the meat products of Oregon. You know whether horseflesh is clean or not, and what a great prejudice there is against eating "dead horse." Let some other country try the experiment; don't let them saddle it on to us; or else pass a law that will compel these horse butchers" to mark their product so clearly that when people in other States get a box of Oregon meat or salmon they will know that they are not sampling our dead and worn-out carcuses. Must think what a sneer will be on the faces of people when they take up a box of Oregon meat and see the brand "Oregon," and put it back with a laugh, "Oh, yes, dead horse."

Gail Hamilton Regaining Strength.

From The Boston Globe.

Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) is very slowly improving at her home in Hamilton, Mass., and is now able to lift her hand to her head. She appears in excellent spirits, and is very anxious to recover her normal health. Everything that medical attention and faithful nursing can accomplish is being done for her comfort and health. Her home environment is all that could be asked. Her mansion is on a bluff on the main road from the station to the village, and commands a varied and interesting view of forest, hills, and valley.

OPPOSED TO MR. MURRAY

Republicans of the Eighth District Want a New Leader.

READY TO DENOUNCE PLATT METHODS

Preparing for a Mass Meeting in Order to Throw Off the Yoke—Have Declared in Favor of Theodore Ruhl.

The members of the Brookfield League of the Eighth Assembly District, who are opposed to the Platt organization in that district, are going to hold a mass meeting soon to denounce the rule of ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray and demand his retirement from the leadership.

The first steps for the mass meeting were taken last night at 106 Forsyth Street. As Mr. Murray lives at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, the anti-Platt Republicans in the "Old Ate" want to know by what right he assumes to control their politics, and they are determined to throw off his yoke. Their motto is "Home rule," and they have declared in favor of the leadership of Theodore Ruhl, who was born and still lives among them.

In proposing a mass meeting, Mr. Ruhl, last night at the meeting told his followers that they should shake off Mr. Murray's leadership as soon as possible.

"The enrollment books," he said, "are now in charge of Charles H. Murray, who is a carpet-bagger. He keeps them closed, and prevents us from unrolling. We should take some action to show the arbitrary manner in which he is controlling here. We are entitled to take part in the primary, but we cannot, so long as he is recognized as the leader. We want a leader who lives in the district.

"Mr. Murray last year held the enrollment lists, but would not let us be entered upon them. It was understood by Mr. Lauterbach that the books should be thrown open to us, but Murray is afraid to open them. He knows he has no right here, and is resorting to every kind of trickery to hold his false leadership."

Chairman William H. Van Norden of the meeting said ex-Commissioner Murray did nothing to merit his leadership except to break promises, and declared he had no use for his followers except around election time.

It was decided to let a committee make arrangements for a mass meeting in the near future.

The league adopted resolutions favoring the enlargement of the Republican State Committee by the addition of one representative from each Assembly district, and advocating more liberal excise laws.

The league will have an outing on Sunday, Aug. 11, at Foley's Grove, Grassmere, Staten Island.

OSWEGO AND MADISON STILL AT ODDS

The Representation in the District Not Yet Settled.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A conference of Republicans of Madison County was held here to-day to discuss propositions submitted by the Senatorial Committee of Oswego County, regarding representation in the coming Senatorial Convention. Oswego and Madison Counties were tied together by the new apportionment as the Thirty-seventh District.

Oswego County, having a slightly larger population and Republican vote, claims a larger representation in the convention. The Madison County committee insisted upon equal representation. This being denied by Oswego County, and certain propositions for representation based upon the Republican vote having been submitted, this convention was called to consider the controversy. Nearly 200 of the representative Republicans of Madison County were present. After considerable discussion, in which Senator Charles W. Stapleton took a prominent part, the Senatorial Committee was instructed to maintain their stand for equal represenation.

The committees of Madison and Oswego Counties will hold the third joint conference in Oswego Friday, Aug. 16. It is not probable that any agreement for representation will be reached at that time. The question of representation is not in reality the matter in controversy. The Oswego people are desirous of nominating Nevada S. Stranahan of Fulton, while Madison County seeks to return Senator Stapleton.

Politicians Gathering at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Senator Cantor, who enjoyed the races this afternoon, know of no immediate conference of Democrats here. They think, however, that there will be an abundance of political gossip in the near future. Senator Murphy says substantially the same thing.

MUST PROVIDE FOR SIX VOTERS

One District in a Corner of Central Park Will Demand All the Machinery of a Big Territory.

There is an amusing and somewhat serious condition of affairs arising from the fact that there are no more than six legal voters resident within one of the election districts in this city, taking in a section of Central Park.

This bit of Park area has been designated as the Forty-eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, and when it was so designated to meet a geographical condition no one supposed that the area would ever return a vote. Yet in McGown's Pass Tavern there are five citizens domiciled, and in a shanty near Fifth Avenue lives another, a Park caretaker.

These six individuals have an inalienable right to the franchise, and whether they care to vote or not, all the election machinery must be put at their disposal. A booth must be set up, Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks must be assigned, and ballots, stationery, fuel, and lights must be provided each election day, and all this is going to cost fully $600 for every election.

The Bureau of Elections is a department of the police establishment, while the territory which comprises the Forty-eighth Election District in this particular Assembly district is in a part of the domain of the Park Commissioners. There may be some question of the authority of the police to build a structure within the Park Board's province when the time for voting comes.

Miss Burroughs's Suit Not Ended.

From The San Francisco Examiner, July 27.

The divorce suit of Marie Burroughs, the actress, against her husband, Louis F. Massen, was called in Judge Sanderson's department of the Superior Court yesterday, but underwent another postponement. Henry E. Highton, the attorney for the actress, stated that he was not ready to proceed, as he first desired to amend the complaint. It had not been set forth in the original complaint that the actress claimed to be a resident of this city and county, he said, and he feared that the omission would prove fatal to his client's case unless remedied. The Court granted him the permission he desired, and the case went over for another fortnight. Neither of the principals to the suit was in court.

Charles W. Ogden's Will Filed.

Charles Walton Ogden, who was found dead in Central Park on June 11, made several charitable bequests in his will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

The will gives $1,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, $2,500 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and $1,500 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The bulk of the residue of the estate is given to his wife, Louisa Helena Ogden, and upon her death it is to go to the children. J. Frederick Kernochan and Buchanan Winthrop are named as executors.

A Promise for Atlanta Hotels.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

All

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-8th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00—Professional and Amateur Bicycle Races. 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 2:00 and 7:30—Sousa's Concerts. 4:00 and 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
TERRACE GARDEN, 50th St-Lexington Av—Gypsy Baron.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	71	64	67
6 A. M.	71	62	66
9 A. M.	75	67	69
12 M.	80	71	73
4 P. M.	78	76	74
6 P. M.	75	76	74
9 P. M.	75	72	72
12 P. M.	74	70	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....70¾
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....68
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....78

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

A MISTAKEN COURSE.

It is a mistake for the saloon keepers of this city to maintain an attitude of defiance for the law which forbids them to sell liquor on Sunday and to insist upon a course of resistance and evasion. They are injuring the cause of more liberal legislation. If the option is given them, the people of the city may favor relaxing the present restriction, but the public sentiment of a law-abiding community cannot fail to support the enforcement of law. There is no question of construction or discretion in the matter. The law is a recent enactment and its meaning and purpose are clearly expressed. The officers have no right to construe its meaning and purpose out of it or to exercise any discretion or discrimination in enforcing it. Their only course is to prevent its violation, and those who advocate any other are teaching a dangerous lesson.

Liquor dealers who defy the law and persist in trying to resist and evade it are not bringing public opinion to the aid of those who are in favor of modifying it, but are arousing that opinion against themselves and in support of the Police Board, which is spurred to more vigorous effort every week, as it ought to be. If the matter at stake is the supremacy of law, all respectable citizens will rally to its support, regardless of their differences of opinion as to the wisdom of this particular enactment or the desirability of a change. If the saloon keepers exasperate this law-abiding sentiment too far, they may find it turning against the policy of giving them any greater privileges than they now enjoy and insisting that they shall submit to the restrictions put upon their business by public authority.

They may as well understand, too, that if the law is to be changed it will not be on their account, but because the people of the city desire a more liberal policy on their own account. Mayor Strong expressed the opinion the other day that 90 per cent. of the liquor dealers were as respectable as any other class of business men and entitled to as much consideration. It was a liberal opinion, which cannot be justified by a refusal to obey the law. A large proportion of the people regard the liquor traffic as the source of many evils to the community, which should be so regulated as to diminish the evil consequences as far as practicable. It is not a business that has attracted a very high-minded class of men, and probably much more than 10 per cent. of those engaged in it are unworthy of the Mayor's commendation. Certainly those are who persist in violating the law and in resisting those whose duty it is to enforce it. Their influence in politics and public affairs has not been such as to command respect and esteem, and they cannot afford to be defiant.

If we are to get local option, and under local option a more liberal policy as to Sunday selling, it will be because the people want it and not because the saloon keepers and brewers want it. The more rigidly the present law is enforced and the more fully it is complied with, the more complete will be the test of public opinion in regard to its modification. Obedience to it, voluntary or compulsory, will be far more likely to bring that opinion to demand a change than a policy of resistance, which will more probably have the opposite effect. As we have repeatedly said, submission to law is vastly more important to any community than liquor selling on Sunday. The best policy for the saloon keepers is to submit.

ANTHRAX AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The dangerous disease called anthrax, or splenic fever, has been communicated from animals to man, but in the cases reported the infection appears to have been derived from contact with the diseased animals or with wool or hides taken from them. We do not know that the possibility of infection through the agency of milk has been the subject of experiment, but it is quite probable that the germs or bacilli are sometimes carried by the milk of cows which have the disease. Even if these germs be not in the milk when it is taken from cows in a diseased condition, they may enter it afterward, if animals in the herd are infected and the dairy barns and processes are not under careful sanitary supervision. Milk is a very favorable medium for the preservation and multiplication of the disease-producing bacilli, as the history of typhoid epidemics shows. Even if the flow of milk in a cow suffering from anthrax is checked by the presence of the disease, the distribution of milk supplied by other cows in an affected herd should be carefully guarded. It is known that the milk of cows in which tuberculosis has become firmly seated contains the bacilli of the disease commonly called consumption and may serve as an agent for the infection of other animals, and the evidence seems conclusive that the disease may be and has been communicated to human beings by this agent.

The prevalence of anthrax in New-Jersey calls not only for inoculation and rigid quarantine in order that the herds may be saved and the disease stamped out, but also for the close sanitary supervision of the milk supply in that State. It is impracticable for a city having the best of Health Departments and a perfect bacteriological laboratory to detect and reject infected milk after it has been received in town. For this reason consumers can be protected against milk carrying the germs of tuberculosis or anthrax or typhoid fever only by sanitary supervision at the source of supply—supervision that exterminates tuberculosis in the herd and prevents the sale of milk taken from tuberculous cows, that subjects a herd infected with anthrax to rigid quarantine, and that guards against the pollution of wholesome milk by infection derived from human beings suffering with typhoid. We presume that, so far as danger attending this outbreak of anthrax is concerned—and it is probable that the danger of infection by the agency of milk is slight—the authorities of New-Jersey and the Health Department here, working together, will take all the measures that may be required for the protection of consumers of milk in this city.

The inspection of dairy herds in this State for the detection and suppression of tuberculosis has by no means been discontinued. The Oneonta Herald of the 1st inst. reports that a herd of twenty-four cows belonging to D. M. Webster, at Elk Creek, was examined on the 23d ult. by one of the State Board of Health's Inspectors, who ascertained by the tuberculin test that eighteen of the animals were diseased. These were killed on the 26th ult., and the indications of the test were confirmed in all cases. In about one-half of these cows the udders and milk glands were involved. The milk of such cows is dangerous, beyond question, to susceptible persons. It appears that the disease had been present in Mr. Webster's herd for several years, and that six of his cows had died of it during the last twelve months. Eight tuberculous cows were found in the herd of Anson Bingham of Oneonta last week, and these also were killed.

The board has reported other inspections. E. M. Sperry of Boonville had lost several cows, and an inspection, made about two weeks ago, disclosed the presence of the disease in seven animals of his herd. These were cows of the common breed. A herd of twenty-two registered Ayrshires and Guernseys owned by Eugene Ham, in Verbank, was inspected week before last, and all of the animals were found to be tuberculous. The sale of milk and butter from this herd was stopped, and the diseased cows were killed. The value of the tuberculin test is shown by the statement of the board that "all these cattle were in good condition, so far as objective signs would indicate." Nothing but that test would have disclosed their real condition at the time when they were examined. Mr. Ham's herd is said to have been infected for eight years, and he had lost twelve cows from tuberculosis during that period. These fresh examples show again that the work of detection and suppression should be prosecuted steadily, for the protection of sound cattle as well as for the protection of consumers of milk in the cities and elsewhere.

A SIMPLE STATEMENT.

We have received from Paris a little pamphlet of a dozen small pages, treating on "The Monetary and Economic Situation in 1895," which is one of the most effective brief presentations of essential facts that we have seen. Its author starts out by examining the changes that have taken place in the production of silver and of various staples of commerce, the extension of railways, the increase in population, and the changes in various (not merely in the average of) prices. These he reduces to tabular form, showing that since 1880 the products have changed in the more important cases as follows: Silver from 2,327 tons to 4,897, copper from 154,000 tons to 324,000, iron and steel from 17,500,000 tons to 30,321,000, wheat from 52,610 tons to 67,120, cotton from 1,645,000 tons to 2,322,000, and wool imported into Europe from 311,360 tons to 567,030. Meanwhile, railways have increased from 367,020 kilometers to 600,000 and the tonnage from 20,348,071 to 24,963,499. The population of Europe in the same period is estimated to have advanced from 336,000,000 to 364,000,000. The development of countries previously not competing very seriously with the older industrial nations is noted, such as that of Russia, whose product in 1878 was valued at 965,000,000 rubles and now exceeds 2,000,000,000 rubles.

From such causes "England, Germany, France, and Belgium suffer especially and are face to face with a veritable commercial and economic revolution which bimetallic leagues and monetary conferences can in no wise change." The more numerous people of the world, with better instrumentalities and methods, are producing more commodities, which are carried to market at lower rates, and must sell at lower prices. This is, of course, hard on those who are less favorably situated, with more costly or less fertile land, with less efficient plant, with more costly labor. But that is inevitable. It is the consequence of a process that has been going on from the earliest known period of trading, and if it affects a larger number of persons now, it probably affects a smaller proportion of all persons. It seems, as the author describes it, to be a "revolution," but it is in reality an evolution in obedience to a law as old and general as the world and not to be resisted.

Money—that is, the particular metal used as a measure of value and for purposes of exchange—has very little to do with it. It would go on if there had been no changes in money, or if all the world had used silver or all the world had used gold. Such changes as have taken place in the use of money are in the line of the general evolution, and not opposed to it, and they can no more be undone than we can get back to wheat profitably raised in Central New-York. Silver has given place to gold because gold was more fit for the wider uses, and gold has largely—very largely—given place to instruments of credit, bank notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warehouse certificates, checks, for precisely the same reason. As trade grows and becomes more varied, more complex, extending over a wider area, the clumsier or less efficient instrumentality gradually gives way. It has happened that silver has suffered this fate, partly because, on account of its bulk, it is not fitted for international exchange, but chiefly because it can be produced more cheaply and abundantly than in former times, and thus fluctuates in value, compared with other things, more than gold does.

How little the diminution in the price of silver has had to do with general prices is shown by our author by two facts. One is that certain important articles, but not of such extensive production as wheat or iron or wool, have advanced in price since 1880, and still more since 1870 or 1850—coffee, for instance, the growth of two countries with depreciated currency, Brazil and Ceylon, advanced by 1870 34 per cent., by 1880 51 per cent., by 1890 86 per cent. The second fact, still more general, is that the one sign of scarcity of money—an advance in the rate of interest—has not taken place. There has instead been a decided fall—amounting in five years, as shown by the discount rate of the Bank of France, to one-third, or from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent.

THE TARIFF IN ALABAMA.

The dispatches from Birmingham, Ala., which we published yesterday, show that the prevailing opinion there concerning the effect of the tariff duties on coal and iron ore has undergone a change. When the new Tariff bill was under consideration, a year and a half ago, the proposed removal of the duties on iron ore and coal—and even a reduction of those duties—was opposed by Birmingham iron interests and by legislators representing them. These duties were reduced nearly one-half, and now, the new tariff being less than a year old, the Birmingham district is in a very prosperous condition. New ore mines have been opened, the price of coal has advanced, the wages of 10,000 iron workers and miners have been increased, and the furnaces have scarcely been able to supply the great demand for pig iron, although 25 per cent. has been added to the price of the metal.

The removal of the duties on iron ore and bituminous coal would not have prevented or delayed this great revival of activity. At the time when the proposed tariff changes were pending the owners of Southern coal mines were exporting coal and selling it abroad in open competition with foreign coal, and the price of pig iron in Alabama was lower than the price of similar iron in England. The removal of those duties, however, would have assisted manufacturers on the Pacific coast who import coal from British Columbia and manufacturers of iron and steel on the North Atlantic seaboard who bring ore to their furnaces and mills from their mines in Cuba.

THE GOELET CUP.

The history of the contests for the Goelet Cup is a serial illustration of the truth that the race is not always to the swift, and this truth was yesterday freshly illustrated. The Defender took the honors and the Vigilant won the cup. The public interest of the occasion was in the showing that the new boat would make, and that interest is not disappointed. The indications afforded by the race are more trustworthy than those furnished by the previous meetings of the champion of 1893 and the representative of 1895, both because the breeze was truer and steadier and because both boats had been "tuned up" since they met before. These indications are that the new boat is about a quarter of an hour better than the old one over a forty-mile course comprising all points of sailing, but which, as the breeze was yesterday, was favorable to the Vigilant rather than to the Defender, so far as the strength and weakness of the Defender can be said to be known. Upon one point the showing was especially gratifying. It seems to be clearly made out that in handiness, in quickness in stays, the Defender is much better than the Vigilant and as good as the old Valkyrie, which in this respect was so superior to the Vigilant. The Valkyrie got the better of every start two years ago, just as the Defender got the better of the start yesterday.

And, upon the whole, the showing is very satisfactory. Twelve to fifteen minutes in forty miles is equivalent to from nine to eleven minutes in thirty miles. Ten minutes in thirty miles is "not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve." The performances of the challenger on the other side certainly do not indicate that she has a clear superiority to a boat which can sail as the Defender sailed yesterday. The races may be close, and the Defender may be defeated, but most certainly she will not be disgraced.

Scarcely enough public notice has been taken of the sporting and patriotic spirit shown by the owners of the "big single-stickers" by racing them against the boat which was pretty well assured to be the cup defender. The syndicate which has built the new boat is indeed recognized to have deserved well of the country, but it is difficult to overpraise the spirit of the owners of the Vigilant and the Jubilee. They were doubtless aware before yesterday's race, though that race went to the Vigilant by a scratch, that the lessons of experience had not been lost on the owner and the designer of the new boat, and that she was faster than their vessels. Nevertheless they went to the enormous expense and trouble of fitting out their huge, unmanageable sloops that are of no use but to win races, for a race in which they were pretty plainly foredoomed to defeat, in order to act as mere "pacemakers" for the yacht that was to represent the country in the contest for the cup. The force of patriotic sportsmanship could not go much further.

A CRAZY ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The Legislature of Texas was not controlled at the last session by Populists. The area and resources of which it boasts would seem to give sufficient scope for competition in the State to prevent it from being an easy victim of oppressive combinations. These facts make it more surprising that such a crazy piece of legislation should have been perpetrated as its so-called anti-trust law.

According to its title it is an act to "define trusts," provide penalties and punishments for those "connected with them," and to "promote free competition." Included in its definition of trusts is a "combination of capital, skill, or acts by two or more persons" to increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce, or commodities, to "fix at any standard or figure" any article intended for sale, use, or consumption in the State, or to make any contract or agreement not to sell or transport any such article below "a common standard figure." There is a surplusage of words intended to cover every sort of device for fixing upon a common price or rate for any article of merchandise or for its transportation.

The penalties are peculiarly severe, and the law aims to reach those out of the jurisdiction of the State by declaring that they may be "liable to indictment and conviction for any of the offenses enumerated in this act which do not in their commission necessarily require a personal presence in this State, the object being to reach and punish all persons offending against its provisions, whether within or without the State."

Having aimed this blow at all the manufacturers, traders, and carriers having any dealings in the State to prevent any two of them from fixing or maintaining prices or rates for anything, two demagogical exceptions are made in a proviso that the act shall not apply to "live stock and agricultural products in the hands of the producer or raiser," or be construed to prevent the organization of laborers "for the purpose of maintaining any standard of wages." If the latter part of this proviso is necessary, it is because labor is an article or commodity or an "aid to commerce," as those terms are used in the law, and in that case employers are prohibited from agreeing with anybody to pay any "standard of wages."

This ridiculous law, which forbids even partners in a store to agree upon a fixed price for selling anything, or two expressmen to agree to maintain a common rate for the same service, cannot do very much harm outside of Texas, but, if it is strictly enforced in that State, its industries and trade will not long survive to need protection from combinations. Capital will seek fields where there is more freedom and fewer penalties and labor will follow it.

THE COLUMBIA'S QUICK TRIP.

If it should transpire that there was building and fitting out somewhere a ship in the construction and equipment of which the object was to give her speed enough to overhaul any peaceable merchantman, force enough to overpower any peaceable merchantman, and speed enough to run away from any fighting ship, the announcement would be very startling. Nobody would have any doubt about the character of the vessel or the character of the owner. Everybody would agree that the one was a pirate and the other was an enemy of the human race, and that it behooved all peaceable and orderly persons to combine for the purpose of destroying the craft, or of converting her to peaceful uses and to bring to justice the criminal who had projected and produced such a menace to civilization.

But when the builder is not a shady and skulking individual, but a Government and a "Christian power," the moral aspect of the whole business is changed. The pirate then becomes a "commerce destroyer" and nobody is inclined to say hard things of the owner. In fact, everybody is obliged to admit that for a power which has frittered away all its own shipping, and driven its own commerce to "foreign bottoms," the commerce destroyer is the most desirable type of man-of-war, if not the only type that is really needed by such a power, excepting the coast defender. If such a power comes in time to have an extensive mercantile marine of its own then it will need armed vessels capable of convoying and protecting its merchant marine. That is to say, it will need battleships. In the meantime, when the mercantile marine belongs to the possible "other side" in case of war, the commerce destroyer is the type of armed vessel to improve which is most desirable for a power with an extensive and vulnerable coast line, a great trade, and no shipping.

For these reasons the experimental trip of the Columbia across the Atlantic is an event of the first National importance. We want to be sure in the first place, like the author of the cookery book, that we can "catch our hare." As to getting the better of the hare, the transatlantic liner, when once caught, there is really no question. The trip was especially interesting because it was virtually a race between the commerce destroyer and the commerce to be destroyed, which was represented by two of the newest and most successful examples of the shipbuilder's art, the Augusta Victoria and the St. Louis. The result shows that the Columbia is not quite good enough to catch the very fastest merchantmen, but that she would have no trouble at all in catching any but the very fastest. Unprotected merchantmen, or at least 99 per cent. of them, would be at her mercy, while she herself would have no trouble in getting away from any man-of-war now afloat that would be too formidable for her to fight. This is a much more satisfactory and interesting test than was furnished on her trial trip, or than could be furnished on a trial trip. It suffices to show that she is really what she was meant to be, a "commerce destroyer," and a very valuable addition, though an indirect addition, to our means of National defense.

Nothing is more instructive than to notice how frequently and with what bitterness of righteous indignation men who are in politics for revenue only protest against the display by clergymen of any interest in local, State, or National politics. A case in point is that of certain ex-members of Good Government Club Z. That organization, it seems, has been meeting of late in a chapel on East Fourth Street, and this fact has so shocked and pained the tender sensibilities of a few individuals who have vainly tried to secure an office or two by training under the reform banner, that they have departed from Club Z forever and joined another association up on Fourteenth Street which—does not meet in a chapel. Before going, of course, they wrote the old familiar letter: "Should we at any time be desirous of going to church," it runs, "we will go to one used exclusively for religious worship, and not to one used for an intermittent worship of shattered reform idols." This is highly impressive, and no doubt the Rev. Mr. Devins, to whom the epistle was addressed, has been duly shrivelled up by so scathing an admonition. Hereafter, perhaps, he will be wise enough to confine his attention to the Mormons, always safe objects of attack, and not interfere with the doings of Sixteenth District statesmen.

In Philistine England it is dangerous to be picturesque. This fact was illustrated recently by the experience of an unduly inquisitive Poor Guardian at Bromsgrove. He had heard that tramps who applied for aid at the local workhouse were cruelly treated by the men in charge. In order to ascertain what truth there was in these accusations he determined to imitate Haroun al Raschid, Mr. Roosevelt, and other great men, by going incognito to see for himself. With this end in view, he dressed himself in rags and decorated his face and hands with dirt so artistically that the workhouse doors opened for him at once. Unfortunately, the taking of a compulsory bath was the first piece of tyranny to which the investigator was subjected, and the cleanness of his skin and the girth of his waist revealed to the official who supervised the process that an impostor was trying to do the county out of a night's lodging. The pseudo-tramp was forced to confess. Thereupon he was ignominiously "chucked out." Later his case was laid before the board of which he is a member, and for some time the advisibility of prosecuting him for obtaining relief on false pretenses was seriously discussed. Finally it was decided that, as he had not partaken of any food while in the workhouse, his crime could be overlooked. Thus the man with an inconvenient hankering to know things for himself was properly suppressed. Probably if he had proved that the tramps really were maltreated, imprisonment and fine would have emphasized the gravity of his offense.

Mr. T. McC. Fennell, father of the Cornell oarsman, has sent to The Elmira Advertiser an open letter in which he makes, in somewhat enigmatic words, an extremely grave charge against Trainer Courtney. "The combined opinion of the expert oarsmen of England and Canada," writes Mr. Fennell, "is that you overtrained the Cornell crew, and it is now patent as the day that you did, and from past experience I have a doubt in my mind if you hadn't a motive." This can mean nothing else than that the writer of the letter suspects Courtney of having been paid to put the American rowers in a condition such as would make it impossible for them to win—and that he earned his money. What basis, if any, Mr. Fennell has for a suspicion so startling he does not state, though he refers to a communication from his son, in which the latter seems to have denied being responsible for the loss of the race. "Past experience" is, indeed, sometimes a sufficient reason for entertaining private doubts in regard to a man's present conduct, but it is hardly enough to base unsupported accusations upon in particular instances. Innumerable harsh things have been said about Courtney in the past, and there is never any hesitancy among oarsmen in speaking of him as lacking utterly the courage and heart of a true sportsman. They rarely go further than that, however, and his misdemeanors have been rather in the direction of avoiding races than of selling them. So Mr. Fennell's insinuation is probably nothing more than the injudicious expression of a father's anger at the comment that has been made on his son's untimely crab-catching. Courtney was not bribed, for the reason—if others were lacking—that the English oarsmen, however discourteous they may occasionally be, are not fools or scoundrels.

Walter Savage Landor.

From Temple Bar.

On the surface, Landor's character appears an odd mixture of opposing, and even mutually destructive, elements. A man of strong aristocratic sympathies, he had an unbounded hatred of tyranny and oppression in any form; a lover of peace and quiet meditation, his entire career was a series of contests; to a nature of such rare gentleness that he never plucked a flower, nor took a bird's nest, nor, after once finding a wounded bird, ever used his gun for sport, was joined an impetuosity and uncurbed vehemence that openly advocated tyrannicide and could scarcely be restrained from challenging Lord John Russell for some fancied slight to a remote and perhaps doubtful ancestor.

No man ever expressed greater confidence in himself, or had a profounder belief in the power and durability of his own work, yet, because a publisher refused to print "Count Julian," he burned the manuscript of another tragedy he had in hand, and declared his intention to abandon poetry forever. A professed follower of Epicurus, his whole life was destructive of happiness and peace. His temperament was too strong for his philosophy. He was removed from Rugby to save expulsion; was rusticated at Oxford; had quarreled with his father, and turned his back on the paternal home "forever," before he had reached the age of twenty. Yet he was capable of great tenderness of feeling and of firm friendship.

ART NOTES.

—San Francisco is to have a monument of General Grant, to be erected in Golden Gate Park. The site will be, in all probability, Crescent Hill, the work being sixteen feet high, and the bust of heroic size. The monument will be much less than was originally hoped, and yet it will be a very handsome affair. The original idea was to raise $500,000 by popular subscription. Then, as the money did not flow in quite as fast as was expected, the committee, consisting of Theodore Reichert, Cornelius O'Connor, and Isaac Hecht, thought that if they could raise $100,000 they would be satisfied. Even this expectation was not realized, and after a few thousand dollars had been collected, contributions stopped altogether. The money collected has been drawing interest in the bank ever since, and last Fall, as Rupert Schmid, the sculptor, was on his way to Europe, the committee, knowing the exceptional privileges he enjoyed as the only sculptor who modeled Grant from life, and that at Mount McGregor a few weeks before he died, decided to commission him to design and execute a monument. The work has now been completed. Mr. Schmid considers his bust of U. S. Grant better than the one he originally made for Riverside Park, in this city. The bust is more than twice life size, and was modeled in New-York by Mr. Schmid. The work will be unveiled shortly.

—The Monthly Illustrator for August opens with an article on the well-known American painter, Frederick Dielman, by Alfred Trumble, with many illustrations. A. F. Bunner shows his versatility by various drawings made in Venice, Germany, Holland, and our own Long Island. These represent old mills, landscapes, bits of the Adriatic, with palace and quaint fishing craft, sheep, and figures, each well composed and interesting in subject. Sea pictures by Reginald Cleveland Coxe are well rendered, and are sympathetic touches of nature, showing careful study and poetic feeling. The pupils of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts contribute a number of illustrations to an article by Marguerite Tracy; Polly King gives suggestions of Arcadia, with drawings by Thomas B. Craig; Edward King writes of the human face, and F. S. Coburn makes the illustrations; Helen Ingersoll tells of the costumes of the time of Napoleon with which there are many quaint pictures, and "In a Village Garden" is illustrated by photographs of natural flowers by Pitcher & Manda. Altogether the magazine keeps well up to its high standard. (Harry C. Jones, 92 and 94 Fifth Avenue, New-York.)

—The design for the official souvenir medal of the Cotton States and International Exposition has been forwarded to Washington, where the medals will be minted from the Government coin press. The medals will be made from bronze, and will be the exact size of a silver quarter. On the face of the medal will be a bale of cotton, on which is perched, with outstretched wings, a phoenix. Under the bale of cotton are shown the rays of the fire of 1865, with the year 1865 printed. Above are the figures 1895. Around the edges of the medal are printed the words, "Cotton States and International Exposition," and at the lower side of the coin are the words, "Atlanta Ga., U. S. A., September 18, December 31, 1895." On the back of the medal will be a vignette of Henry W. Grady, and around the edges will be, "Official Souvenir Medal." The medal will be very handsome in design, and will be coined by the million.

—The Woman's Department of the Atlanta Exposition has been offered a collection of thirty-one paintings of the batteries around Charleston, made during the war. These were painted by Conrad Wise Chapman, the son of John Goodsley Chapman. A diary written by the artist will be obtained which is said to be a most interesting account of the late war. Nov. 6 has been given by Mrs. Gordon, Chairman of Congresses, to the Daughters of the Confederacy for their day. They have invited Miss Winnie Davis and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris to participate in the exercises.

—The Antwerp Museum has become possessed of a triptych, "Christ and His Angels," attributed to Hans Memling. The picture cost 240,000f., and is said to be paid for in yearly installments. The first installment will be made up by an anonymous subscription of 15,000f., and the remainder by Mrs. Beernaert, sister of the former Prime Minister of Belgium.

—A meeting of Swiss scholars was held last June at Olten, to take counsel for the formation of a society for the exploration of Roman antiquities in Switzerland. A commission of five members was elected to draw up the statutes, which will be laid before a general meeting at Baden in the Summer.

—The latest suggestion in the way of monuments comes from a Captain, Samuel E. White, who proposes to build at Fort Mill, S. C., a monument "to the fidelity and devotion of the American slave." It is said that Southern people are taking kindly to the idea.

Pittsburg, Penn., is expecting that its loan exhibition in the Fall, commemorating the opening of the Carnegie Library, will be a great success. The Art Society, through its various committees, has been working very hard this Summer. The Daughters of the American Revolution are making great efforts to secure relics of value and masterpieces of art in Pittsburg and vicinity, and they are said to be getting many excellent things.

D. H. Burnham was spoken of prominently for the appointment as architect of the new Chicago Post Office. Secretary Carlisle and the Supervising Architect are now considering the claims of a number of applicants, and the selection will be shortly made. Mr. Burnham having positively stated his disinclination to assume the responsibility, it was suggested that he should name some capable man for the position.

Elizabeth Nourse, an American artist, has been made a societaire of the new Salon, in the Champs de Mars, Paris.

John Trumbull's enormous painting representing Washington resigning his commission before Congress, was lifted out of its recess in the walls of the rotunda, under the dome of the Capitol, at Washington, last week and placed in the hands of a restorer. It is reported to be in a deplorable condition. The varnish is old and cracked and a thick coating of dust and moisture is caked over the paint. It has not been cleaned for years, and no care, it seems, has been taken of it, or any others of the Government's pictures. It will require a month to put it in good order. It is suggested that a competent person be regularly employed to look after the works of art belonging to the Nation, and the attention of the next Congress will be called to the matter, which unquestionably calls for immediate attention.

Sponging Houses.

From Temple Bar.

Lord Beaconsfield, in "Henrietta Temple," as well as Thackeray, has portrayed Sloman's sponging house, the temporary abode of the impecunious Col. Crawley, "splendid, with dirty old gilt cornices, dingy yellow satin hangings," and the like; "a quick-eyed Jew boy locks and unlocks the door for visitors, and a dark-eyed maid in curling papers brings in the tea."

Just opposite the sponging house in Cursitor Street, John Scott lived in lodgings, with the pretty wife with whom he had run away in the days before fame had come to him as Lord Eldon. Rawdon Crawley, it will be remembered, had for society in durance vile "Capt. Ragg and the Honorable Deuceace, who lived when at home in the Temple." "There's a doctor of divinity upstairs," continues Moss, "and five gents in the coffee room who know a good glass of wine when they see it; there is a tably d'hote at half-past five in the front parlor, and cards and music afterward."

CHAMBERLAIN AND UNION

Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives Gave a Rare Example.

BELIEF IN PERMANENT ALLIANCE

Ambassador Bayard Defines Diplomacy and Praises President Cleveland—Khedive and the Sultan.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain made a political speech here this evening. In the course of his remarks he referred to the coalition between the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists and said that there was no previous instance in history of such a political coalition lasting through three general elections and being stronger at the end than at the beginning. He hoped and believed that the alliance would be permanent.

BAYARD'S VIEW OF DIPLOMACY.

Frankness, and Prevention or Removing of Misunderstanding.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, presented the prizes to the successful pupils of the ancient grammar school in Boston, Lincolnshire, to-day. In the evening the Mayor of the town gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Bayard, and the municipal authorities presented an illuminated address to the Ambassador.

Mr. Bayard, in returning thanks, said he did not believe in diplomacy as the term was generally understood. In his opinion, he said, the best diplomacy consisted in perfect frankness, and in the preventing or removing of misunderstandings. If this were done, he did not imagine that a serious difficulty would ever arise between English-speaking countries.

His endeavor had always been so to present a case that, while securing the honor and rights of his own country, England would be able to accept the views presented with honor to herself and safety to her welfare and interests.

Mr. Bayard also replied to a toast to President Cleveland. He said that the office of President of the United States was not only one of great dignity, but also one of responsibility, care, and anxiety.

The President stood amid strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern people. The United States had such a man in Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bayard closed his remarks with a eulogy of the public and private life of President Cleveland.

KHEDIVE'S GIFT TO THE SULTAN.

An Oriental Manner of Obtaining Sympathy for the Egyptians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—It is rumored that the Khédive of Egypt, who arrived here July 18, has brought to the Sultan a present of £500,000, with a view of enlisting more active sympathy on the part of the latter in the Egyptian question.

The rapprochement brought about between Russia and Turkey, and the existing good relations between Russia and France, have, it is thought, prompted the Khédive's action.

THE ADVANCE IN MADAGASCAR.

Circumstances of Mrs. Waller's Voyage to Port Louis Mauritius.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Majunga, Madagascar, says the Hova soldiers are deserting en masse, after being routed from day to day by the steadily advancing French army.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Figaro publishes an article criticising and denouncing the slow progress which is being made by the French expedition in Madagascar, and threatens to make revelations which will arouse public wrath.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Additional information received from Mrs. Waller, the wife of the ex-Consul to Madagascar, who is lying in a French military prison near Marseilles, says that she is indebted to Mr. Woodford, an American gentleman, formerly employed as a civil engineer in the Transvaal, but now residing at Tamatava, for her escape from the island.

Mr. Woodford furnished Mrs. Waller funds sufficient to bring herself and four children from Antananarivo, the capital, to Vatramandi, on the coast, a distance of 200 miles, thence to the Island of Mauritius. Mrs. Waller is now at Port Louis, Mauritius, without a penny.

Her husband's attorney, Mr. C. Kennedy of this city, has notified Gov. Morrill of Kansas of these facts, and it is believed that sufficient money will be raised in that State to bring Mrs. Waller and family to America.

Mr. Kennedy authorizes the statement that any funds which it may be desirable to contribute in the support of Waller's family may be sent to the State Department at Washington, whence they will be promptly forwarded to her.

WALLER'S TRIAL RECORD WANTED.

Further Delay Will Compel Assumption that Sentence Was Unjust.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It is understood that within the last forty-eight hours a dispatch was sent to Ambassador Eustis instructing him to further press the Waller case upon the attention of the French Government, and to insist that a full copy of the record in the trial be furnished this Government.

A significant part of this instruction was that which directs Mr. Eustis to convey to the French Government the fact that this Government, in the event of further refusal to furnish the record requested, would be compelled to assume that the sentence of Waller is indefensible on the part of the French authorities.

MEXICAN NATURALIZATION LAW.

Unless It Is Amended Fugitives May Easily Avoid Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina, United States Minister to Mexico called at the State Department to-day and had a talk with Acting Secretary Adee about the embarrassment which confronts the United States Government through the refusal of the Mexican Government to grant a request for the extradition of Chester Rowe, the fugitive Iowa embezzler, and his brother, Richard Rowe.

As matters now stand any criminal may flee from the United States to Mexico and secure himself from extradition by taking out naturalization papers, an easy thing in that country, where the purchase of property and a declaration of allegiance to the Government is a sufficient qualification for citizenship.

When Mr. Ransom returns to Mexico he will probably make an effort to have the naturalization law amended so that it will not allow fugitives from the criminal laws of the United States to become citizens. Meanwhile he will ascertain the views of Secretary Olney on the subject.

Mr. Ransom is much improved in health, and expects to be able to return to his post in a short time. He has been recuperating in North Carolina.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—To-day the requisition papers with respect to Richard Rowe's extradition to Iowa in connection with the defalcation of funds of Poweshiek County, in which his brother Chester played an important rôle, were examined by the Hon. Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Aspiroz, the Subsecretary. They decided to defer a decision until the Judge who has cognizance of Chester Rowe's trial has disposed of the latter's case.

THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL.

Customs Regulations Which Have Been Adopted by Federal Council.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—John B. Jackson, Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin, informs the Department of State that the customs regulations for the North and Baltic Sea Canal—officially named the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal—have been agreed upon by the Federal Council.

These provide that neither articles which are customs free, if in unbroken packages, nor those on which duty is to be paid, may be discharged or loaded on board except at such places as are designated as landing places, without special permission from the customs authorities.

A ship going from a foreign port, or from a port of the Lower Elbe, to the sea, may pass through the canal without any customs inspection, if in charge or a pilot, or if the boat by which she is being towed has a pilot on board, if she makes the necessary customs declaration and carries during the trip, which must be without interruption, a designated customs signal.

Steamers which pass through the canal in charge of pilots need not stop if such a signal is carried. The supervision of the commerce of the canal will be exercised by officers on board revenue cutters, who are authorized to hail ships, to board them, to inspect their papers, and to search the ships. No customs control will be exercised over men-of-war or German transports.

FRATELLI BINGEN BANK FAILS.

Operations in Italian Rentes Ruin an Important House.

GENOA, Aug. 2.—The firm of Fratelli Bingen, one of the largest and oldest banking houses in Genoa, has closed its doors. The liabilities are about $2,000,000.

The firm became involved in bear operations in Italian rentes to such an extent that it was unable to meet its obligations.

The bank virtually controlled the Bourse of Geoa and had a high reputation throughout Italy. It is believed that several public men in Rome lose heavily by the failure of the bank.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

D. W. Powers of Rochester Says the Accused Is Not His Son.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sadie Eakins, a young Irishwoman living in London, has obtained £1,500 damages for breach of promise in a suit against William Craig Powers, son of a banker of Rochester, N. Y. The defendant did not appear in court. It was shown that Powers was already married when he engaged himself to Miss Eakins, who at the time was employed in the Holborn Hotel.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 2.—D. W. Powers is one of Rochester's wealthiest citizens, owner of the Powers Art Gallery, Powers Hotel, and Powers Bank of this city. Will C. Powers, his son, has been absent about three years. He is supposed to be in Japan for the purpose of freeing himself from his wife, who resides in this city, and with whom his marriage has not been happy.

Mr. Powers says his son is not in England. He received a letter from him this morning. It contains no intimation of a suit for breach of promise. Mr. Powers is quite certain that the man who figures in this case is not his son.

A SCOTCH COLLIERY FLOODED.

Fourteen Persons Who Were Left in the Mines Probably Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Saltcoats, a town on the Bay of Ayr, Scotland, says that the Auchenharvie Colliery, near that place, was flooded to-day.

A later dispatch says that the disaster was caused by water breaking out from old disused workings. At the time the dispatch was sent the water was still rising in the mine.

About ninety miners were at work when the accident occurred. Most of them escaped, but fourteen were known to be still in the mine, and it was feared that all had perished.

Death of Joseph Thompson.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Joseph Thompson, the African explorer, died in this city to-day.

Joseph Thompson was born at Penpont in 1858. He visited Central Africa with the late Keith Johnston, and took command of the expedition on the death of his chief. In 1884 he began his journey to Masai Land, and succeeded in reaching the northeastern corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. In 1888 he went on an expedition to Morocco, and crossed the Atlas chain of mountains at six different points. He received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and was also Gold Medallist in Geology and Zoology of the Edinburgh University.

Sir Edward Malet Has Not Resigned.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Berlin, who writes that he has the personal authority of Sir Edward Malet himself for saying that the reports of that gentleman's resignation of his position as British Ambassador to Germany are premature. Sir Edward has informed the correspondent that he will make no decision in regard to the matter until Autumn.

When Britain Clears the Soudan.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 2.—In the Cape Colony House of Assembly, to-day, Prime Minister Rhodes, in answer to a question, said that an overland cable between Cape Colony and Egypt would certainly be built eventually if Great Britain would recognize her obligations by clearing the Soudan of the Mahdists. Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Officers of Foresters Re-elected.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Supreme Court of Foresters held a crowded business meeting to-day. After the reading of various reports, the old officers were re-elected, and the court adjourned to meet in Glasgow Aug. 9

Lightning Strikes German Soldiers.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Paderborn, Westphalia, says that lightning struck a company of soldiers at drill in the District Court of Senne yesterday, and most of the men were prostrated. Eight of them are in a dying condition.

Christina's Legacy Annulled.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The courts have declared void the will of Don Alexandro Soler, who bequeathed several million pesetas to Queen Regent Christina. The decision is based upon a technical flaw in the document.

Prince Pignatelli Commits Suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Naples to the Central News says that Prince Pignatelli has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

Reforms in All Turkish Provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Cabinet has decided that reforms shall be instituted, not only in Armenia but in all the Turkish provinces.

Stambuloff's Friend Murdered.

SOFIA, Aug. 2.—M. Matakiff, a Liberal politician and an intimate friend of the late M. Stambuloff, has been attacked by assassins and fatally wounded at Tatarbazardjik, Roumelia.

Pilsen's Municipal Brewery Burned.

PRAGUE, Aug. 2.—The new municipal brewery at Pilsen was partly burned to-day. The loss is 1,000,000 florins.

The Mahsuds of India.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

They are a lean, wiry, keen-visaged people, with a peculiarly wolfish, hunted expression, due, probably, to poor feeding and the sharpness of the struggle for existence, from which no section of the tribe is exempt. The Mahsud is a veritable Ishmaelite—his hand is against every man and every man's hand is against him. Though collectively thieves and robbers by hereditary calling, with the Gumal Pass just south of them as a happy hunting ground throughout the Winter, they have some virtues which civilized man frequently wants.

They are individually brave and fearless of death, and they are very particular about the honor of their women. A faithless wife has her nose cut off, and sometimes her lips slit as well; the adulterer, if he can be caught, is either killed or has a foot or leg lopped off. Our officers, by the way, in the late expedition were struck by the number of maimed men they saw in Mahsud-land. On inquiry, they found that the legless ones were only local Don Juans, who had been tried and convicted for loving "not wisely, but too well."

Waltzing in 1809.

From Notes and Queries.

Then I have a dancing master, who teaches me the Scotch and Irish steps; and another, who teaches me attitudes, and I shall soon learn the waltz, and I can stand longer on one leg already than Lady Di.—"Coelebs in Search of a Wife," Chapter XXIII.

GOV. MORTON AT BAR HARBOR

He Establishes His Residence Temporarily in His Cottage, The Bowlder—Will Dine with Mr. Jesup To-day.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 2.—Gov. Morton of New-York arrived here this morning. His carriage awaited him at the wharf, and he went straight to the Bowlder, the beautiful little cottage where Mrs. Morton and the Misses Morton have been staying for some weeks past.

Gen. Horace Porter of New-York arrived to-day, and is visiting Morris K. Jesup. Gen. Porter has always been a great social favorite at Bar Harbor. Mr. Jesup gave a dinner to-night at Stone Cliff in the General's honor. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Maria G. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. George Wheelock, Mrs. Henry D. Drayton, and Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, daughter of Julia Ward Howe.

A large dinner and reception will be given at Stone Cliff to-morrow night. Gov. Morton and family and Gen. Porter will be present.

All those society people who were not in attendance at the large dinners and musicales this evening were present at the hop given at one of the hotels. Among those present were Miss Davis, Fullerton Davis, Pierpont Davis, Harry Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Dr. and Mrs. Williams Green, Mrs. William H. Linbury, Col. Bass, Miss Codman Parker, Charles C. Harriman, Jr., Paul D. Mills, Mrs. John S. Gustine, Miss Florence J. Benny, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Miss Sarah Livingston, Judge and Mrs. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. James Mosher, Mrs. J. R. Morgan, Mrs. D. B. Whitlock, Miss Whitlock, D. M. Harlow, and Edwin M. Harlow.

The fourth golf tournament of the season will take place to-morrow on the links of the Kebo Valley Club. A fine tournament is looked for, as the two best players from New-York and Philadelphia, Herbert Harriman and George T. Newhall, are entered scratch. Among those who have entered are Llewellyn Barry of Philadelphia, John R. Newbold of Philadelphia, R. H. Phifer of New-York, William Rauch of New-York, E. C. Knight, Jr. of Philadelphia; George T. Newhall of Philadelphia, Joseph Harriman of New-York, J. C. McCoy of New-York, D. S. Shepherd, Jr., of New-York; Robert Pendleton Bowler of New-York, George Pendleton Bowler of New-York, Edmund Pendleton, A. H. Hinkle of Cincinnati, Frank Ellis of Cincinnati, Herbert Parsons, and J. A. Tyng of Boston.

At Edenville, the Summer residence of James A. Garland of New-York, a jolly company of guests are being entertained. They will remain there until after Aug. 8, when the coming-out party of Miss Louise Garland will take place. Those who already have arrived at Mr. Garland's are Mr. and Mrs. George T. Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Fitzgerald of New-York; Miss Ethel Ketcham, Miss Ethel Dominick, Miss Whittier, Miss Lockwood, Victor Loew, William Loew, Nathaniel Reynal, Robert Graham, Phenix Ingraham, and Robert Emmet.

The Bar Harbor arrivals to-day include Dr. Arthur G. Webster, Worcester; Mrs. Robert Townsend, Syracuse; Miss Townsend, Waldo W. Coles, Boston; Edward P. Yarnall, Philadelphia; F. P. Gilmore, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Card, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Cator, Mrs. A. E. Hurst, Boston; Mrs. D. F. Goss, Syracuse; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Cookman, N. C. Morse, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William O. Reeves, Salem; Theodore Cramp, Miss Cramp, E. N. Sawyer, C. Beebe, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Brooke, Miss Helen Brooke, Miss Maria Brooke, Mrs. Florence Brooke, Harvey Maitland Watts, Philadelphia; W. W. Hubbard, New-York; Mrs. Lea, Rutherford Swain, Charles C. Harriman, Jr., Paul D. Mills, Mrs. John L. Gustine, Miss F. G. Benny, Philadelphia; Mr. W. A. Benny, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Miss Sarah Livingston, New-York; Mrs. James Morgan, Judge and Mrs. Hare, Washington; Mrs. D. B. Whitlock, Miss Morris Whitlock, New-York; Mr. D. M. Harlow, Mr. Edwin Harlow, Philadelphia.

HIS BROTHER WAS HIS ASSAILANT

Daniel Curran Is in the Hospital and His Recovery Is Uncertain.

Daniel Curran, thirty years old, lives at 221 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He is employed as one of the watchmen at the Empire Lodging House at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue. The office of the lodging house is on the second floor. Curran's duty is to sit at the top of the stairs on the third floor and see that only those who have paid for their lodging in the office go to bed on the upper floors.

Curran was suddenly assaulted shortly before 12 o'clock last night by a man who he afterward said was his brother George, thirty-seven years old, who has no home. George had crept up the stairs quietly and struck his brother Daniel on the back of the head with the butt of a revolver. He also stabbed Daniel on the left forearm, inflicting a four-inch gash, and cut him again on the right hand.

Daniel Curran was able to go down stairs and he told Night Clerk Carroll that he had been stabbed, and who had done it.

Daniel sent Thomas Cleary after a policeman. On the stairs Cleary came across George Curran going toward the street, and followed him to Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, where Curran turned around and pointed his pistol at Cleary and told him if he did not stop following him he would "blow him full of holes."

George then escaped. The wounded man was taken to Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Oppyke said that he might have a fracture of the skull, and that his recovery was uncertain. He is unconscious. The police are looking for George Curran.

A RAILROAD TROUBLE IN CANARSIE

Use of a Fence to Shut People Out from Boats Causing Trouble.

Canarsie was the scene of a small but bloodless riot last evening. The trouble grew out of the fact that the old steam railroad, or "Adams" company, is building a fence that will prevent passengers by the electric road from gaining access to the Rockaway steamers without paying a second fare.

The "Adams" company, in addition to owning the railroad, also operates the Rockaway steamboats, but since the opening of the Nassau Electric Line their railroad passenger receipts have fallen off considerably.

To regain the lost passenger traffic, the "Adams" company is building a fence, which, while it allows the company's own passengers to go aboard the steamers without further charge, shuts out the patrons of the Nassau Electric Line, except on payment of an additional fare. This state of affairs is objectionable to the citizens of Canarsie, who made a vigorous protest last evening, but there is no conflict between the two railroad companies.

Those Who Do or Who Do Not Read.

From Scribner's Magazine.

There are people to whom it comes natural to read, and there are others, even in these days of newspapers and schools, to whom reading comes hard. I have seen, as most of us have, so many thoroughly worthless persons who were great readers, that when I meet a thoroughly worthy and intelligent person who doesn't read, it fills me with admiration and respect. I do meet such persons now and then. They are apt to be quick and accurate observers, good talkers, people of action. Of course, they do read a little something every day, the newspaper if nothing more, but reading is not a necessity to them. They don't count on it as an amusement or depend upon it as an exercise of the mind. To the habitual reader, reading becomes as necessary as alcohol to the dram drinker. It doesn't seem to make any violent amount of difference what he reads, but he must sit in a chair a certain length of time every day and rest his eyes and mind on a printed page. You can no more judge such a person by the book company he keeps than you can judge a lunatic by the qualities of his keepers. His reading is habit. It never turns to energy; never influences action. He sleeps better after it, that is all.

Saw It.

From The Detroit Tribune.

"Ha," cried the bold navigator. "Bring me a glass."

He scanned the horizon eagerly.

"Another glass. Ha!"

After the second glass he had no trouble whatever in discerning the outline of a sea serpent, which was signaling that its steering gear was not under good control.

OCEAN GROVE PURITANISM

Tobacco in All Its Forms Tabooed Throughout the Week.

CHEWING GUM OUTLAWED SUNDAYS

The Power of the Association Is Absolute and No One Dares Dispute—Gen. Grant Forced to Walk Through the Grounds.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 2.—When this now famous Methodist camp-meeting resort was in its swaddling clothes, way back in 1869, the Methodist ministers who founded the town adopted a set of rules for the government of the place that were unique and strikingly original. The projectors of the place did not make a bid for the worldly-minded class that patronizes other resorts, but heralded it about that Ocean Grove was to be a retreat for Christians, where sinful pastimes would not be tolerated for an instant. The association adopted for its motto: "Holiness to the Lord," and to its credit, be it said, has ever since lived up to the motto, never swerving a hair's breadth from the stand taken twenty-six years ago.

The lots owned by the association are leased, not sold. The town, which has a permanent population of 3,000, is governed by the association, made up of ministers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The governing board is chosen by the association, the property owners having no voice as to who shall direct the affairs of the resort. The association's domain is fenced in on the western boundary and the ocean and two lakes surround the remaining portion. The huge gates leading to Ocean Grove are closed at midnight Saturday and kept closed until midnight Sunday. Small gates are open to the public on the Sabbath, but horses and bicycles are not allowed to pass through these portals on the Lord's Day. Even milkmen are tabooed on the first day of the week, and the hotelkeepers and cottagers tramp across to Asbury Park for their Sunday supply of the lacteal fluid. Woe betide the unfortunate family whose loved one happens to die within the fenced-in town on the Sabbath, for even the undertaker's wagons are not allowed inside the gates during the "close hours."

It is a historical fact that Gen. Grant was once refused permission to drive his trotter through the town on a Sunday during the General's term as President of the United States. A celebration was in progress at the time, and Gen. Grant had consented to speak. He drove down from his cottage at Elberon, but when he reached the gate the watchman on duty refused to permit the distinguished American to drive through the town. The General, when informed that such an act would be an infraction of the association's cast-iron rules, sent his horse to a neighboring stable and finished his journey on foot.

The association regulates also the business of the town. No manufacturing establishments of any sort are permitted to exist, and it is, without doubt, the only town on the face of the globe without a cobbler or a blacksmith. Prospective merchants, before opening their establishments, must first secure a permit from the all-powerful association, and even at the present time there are not more than twenty-five business places in the town.

Card playing and dancing are evils not tolerated under any circumstances, and hotel keepers are especially directed to see that their guests respect these rules. Occasionally the police discover a party of youths and maidens indulging in a waltz or quadrille, and the offenders are politely but firmly informed that a second violation of the association's edict will lead to their expulsion from the town.

The sale of liquor, of course, is an unpardonable sin. A State law prohibits the sale of intoxicants within a mile of Wesley Lake, the stream dividing Ocean Grove from Asbury Park. There are two drug stores in the town where liquor can be dispensed on physicians' prescriptions, but every sale must be recorded in a book, and the record is open to the scrutiny of the officers of the association at all times. The beer "arks" that infest Asbury Park are not allowed to even enter the place, and the sojourners who like a "nip" occasionally must either smuggle the contraband stuff in by packing it in trunks or valises, or else feign illness and secure a physician's prescription, and even then the druggists can only sell him a pint of the coveted article.

Cigars and tobacco are also on the black list, and smoking within a block of the auditorium is punishable by arrest. In years past, however, the hotel keepers have violated the rule prohibiting the sale of cigars and cigarettes. They did not expose the articles for sale publicly, but guests could drop their nickel or dime in a box and the cigar was handed to them by the clerk.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, who has been President of the association since its formation, learned that the hotel men were peddling cigars to guests, and to say that he was horrified would be expressing it altogether too mildly, for the good doctor was almost thrown into spasms.

"What! Sell cigars in Ocean Grove in defiance of the rules of the Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" he gasped after recovering from his astonishment. "Who is the daring sinner?" he queried. The names of the offenders were furnished the Doctor, and in a jiffy they were summoned to answer for their presumption. One, bolder than his fellows, informed the head of the association that he had violated the rule and had been doing so for three years. He further stated that no first-class hotel could flourish unless cigars were furnished its guests.

Dr. Stokes listened to the plaintive story of the hotel keeper, and then replied: "No more cigars can be sold in Ocean Grove." That was all he said, but his looks denoted that he meant every word of it. The hotel men who had been violating the rule left the Doctor's presence cast down and dejected. To-day you cannot buy a cigar in Ocean Grove at any price.

Strange as it may seem, slot machines flourish in Ocean Grove. Machines that give up candy and chewing gum when the necessary penny is dropped in the slot are as thick as flies. A story was printed in the papers this week that Dr. Stokes had ordered the machines plugged up on Sunday, but it was a canard, for the machines are emptied of their store of candy and gum Saturday night, and the sweets are not placed back again until Monday morning, thus removing the temptation to chew gum from the army of gum-chewers who patronize the machines six days in the week.

Ocean Grove continues to thrive notwithstanding the unique rules that govern the 20,000 persons now sojourning inside the picket fence. It is a religious resort in every respect, and thousands believe that its equal cannot be found this side of Heaven.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Edson Keith of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman Horatio Bisbee of Florida is at the Everett.

—W. P. Hazen, Chief of the United States Secret Service, is at the Astor.

—Ex-State Controller Frank Campbell of Bath, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Paymaster George H. Read, United States Navy, and Judge John M. Hall of New-Haven are at the Murray Hill.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta, Alexander Brown of Baltimore, and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, and John E. Hurst, Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, are at the Fifth Avenue.

The President After Fresh-Water Fish

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 2.—Mr. Cleveland and "Joe" Jefferson went fishing to-day in a neighboring pond, but showers this afternoon interfered with their sport to a considerable extent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Secretary Herbert, who is going to Gray Gables to see President Cleveland, will start Sunday for that place. He will go by rail, leaving the Dolphin here.

Latest Arrival.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Potjer, from Amsterdam July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:10 A. M.

FOUGHT ON THE HARLEM CURVE

An Ungrateful Passenger Tried to Throw J. J. Quinn, a Guard, Over the Gate of His Car.

J. J. Quinn, a guard on the Sixth Avenue elevated road, had to exert himself last night while his car was rounding the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve to keep from being thrown from the platform of his car by an intoxicated or insane passenger, who had taken offense at Quinn's awakening him at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Quinn was on the car at the Cortlandt Street Station of the road, when two men came past the ticket chopper. One piloted the other to the car, handed Quinn a cigar, and, with a wink, asked Quinn to put his friend off at the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

The man in the car went at once to sleep. Quinn paid no attention to the man until the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was reached, when he went into the car, shook him, and told him to get off. The man would not move. Quinn, thinking he was doing him a favor, caught hold of him, and pushed him to the platform. The man still resisted, and said he did not want to get off. Quinn was provoked, and it was time to start the train besides, so he pulled the rope and closed the gates.

Whether the man changed his mind or was vexed at the way Quinn had handled him is not known, but the train had not gone a block when Quinn, who was standing against the gates, looking from the car, felt a grip of two hands around his throat. He was jerked backward so violently that he lost his hold on the gates.

He would have landed on the platform if he had not managed to catch hold of the iron railing at the side. As it was, he had a fight on his hands. The train sped up the tracks, and turned the first curve at One Hundred and Tenth Street. The tracks at this point are over a hundred feet above ground. The stranger was taller than Quinn, and lithe as an athlete. He let go his grip on Quinn's throat, and caught him around the arms, and tried to force him toward the edge of the platform.

Fortunately for Quinn, there was help at hand. Park Policeman John McDonald was on his way up town, and was at the opposite end of Quinn's car. He saw the fight, and went to Quinn's assistance. Catching hold of the man he pulled him through the door, and landed him on the floor of the car.

The policeman held him until the train reached the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Accompanied by Quinn, he took his prisoner to the West One Hundredth Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of assault.

The man gave his name as Richard Boos, twenty-seven years old, an enameler, of 1 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. He said that Quinn had struck him in the face, and knocked his glasses off. He protested loudly against the indignity of his arrest. Among the articles taken from his pockets were two bottles, which he admitted had contained whisky. He did not appear, however, to be intoxicated. He was greatly excited, and appeared to be half crazy. He was locked up, and will appear in Harlem Court to-day.

THE TAYLOR BROTHERS FOUND GUILTY

Convicted by a Jury of the Murder of the Meeks Family.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Aug. 2.—The jury in the Meeks murder case has brought in a verdict of guilty.

William Taylor is a banker at Browning, Linn County, Mo., and his brother George is a farmer near Browning. Both are married and accounted wealthy. The crime of which they stand convicted was the murder of "Gus" Meeks, his wife, and two children in May, 1894. Meeks had a little before the tragedy been released from the penitentiary and was an important witness for the prosecution of the Taylor brothers for an alleged fraudulent cattle transaction.

Meeks and family were taken from their homes in a wagon by the two Taylors on the pretext of sending them from the county. The next morning the half-burned bodies of Gus Meeks, his wife, and two of their children were found in a strawstack on George Taylor's farm.

Nellie Meeks, aged nine, survived her injuries and gave the alarm that sent the Taylors flying out of the country on horseback. The subsequent pursuit of the fugitives, their sensational arrest and trial has already been told in these dispatches.

A Dapper Little Hero.

From The Nineteenth Century.

In those long gone-by days brave old Lord Saltoun, the hero of Hougomont, resided during the fishing season in the mansion-house of Auchinroath, on the high ground at the mouth of the Glen of Rothes. One morning, some five-and-forty years ago, my father drove to breakfast with the old lord, and took me with him. Not caring to send the horse to the stable, he left me outside in the dogcart when he entered the house. As I waited, rather sulkily—for I was very hungry—there came out on to the doorsteps a very queer-looking old person, short of figure, round as a ball, his head sunk between very high and rounded shoulders, and with short, stumpy legs. He was curiously attired in a whole-colored suit of gray, a droll-shaped jacket, the great collar of which reached far up the back of his head, surmounted by a pair of voluminous breeches, which suddenly tightened at the knee. I imagined him to be the butler in morning dishabille, and when he accosted me, good-naturedly, asking to whom the dogcart belonged, I answered him somewhat shortly, and then ingenuously suggested that he would be doing me a kindly act if he would go and fetch me out a hunk of bread and meat, for I was enduring tortures of hunger.

Then he swore, and that with vigor and fluency, that it was a shame that I should have been left outside; called a groom, and bade me alight and come in doors with him. I demurred—I had got the paternal injunction to remain with the horse and cart. "I am master here!" exclaimed the old person, impetuously; and with further strong language he expressed his intention of raising my father soundly for not having brought me in inside along with himself. Then a question occurred to me, and I ventured to ask: "Are you Lord Saltoun?" "Of course I am," replied the old gentleman; "who the devil else should I be?" Well, I did not like to avow what I felt, but in truth I was hugely disappointed in him, for I had just been reading Siborne's Waterloo, and to think that this dumpy old fellow in the duffel jacket that came up over his ears was the valiant hero who had held Hougomont through cannon fire and musketry fire, and hand-to-hand bayonet fighting on the day of Waterloo, while the post he was defending was ablaze, and who had actually killed Frenchmen with his own good sword, was a severe disenchantment.

The Mystery of Life.

From Longman's Magazine.

It is this mystery—of growth and life, of beauty and sweetness and color, and sunloved ways starting forth from the clods—that gives the corn its power over me. Somehow I identify myself with it; I live again as I see it. Year by year it is the same, and when I see it I feel that I have once more entered on a new life. And to my fancy, the Spring, with its green corn, its violets, and hawthorn leaves, and increasing song, grows yearly dearer and more dear to this our ancient earth. So many centuries have flown. Now it is the manner with all natural things to gather as it were by smallest particles.

The merest grain of sand drifts unseen into a crevice, and by and by another; after a while there is a heap; a century and it is a mound; and then every one observes and comments on it. Time itself has gone on like this; the years have accumulated, first in drifts, then in heaps, and now a vast mound, to which the mountains are knolls, rises up and overshadows us. Time lies heavy on the world. The old, old earth is glad to turn from the cark and care of driftless centuries to the first sweet blades of green.

Origin of Lilac.

From Notes and Queries.

Both name and tree are of Persian origin, but came to us through Turkey. The name means "blueish," (see Skeat,) and indicates the color of the flower. The tree is said to have been brought to Vienna by Busbecq late in the sixteenth century. The first mention of the name I have seen in English is in Gerard, where it is given as "lilach or lilach," and is said to have been applied by "the later physitians" to Syringa caerulea, or "Blew Pipe," by which, evidently, Gerard means the lilac.

"These trees," he says, "grow not wild in England, but I have them growing in my garden in great plenty." There are, as is well known, different varieties, some white, some of different shades of purple.

The lilac, says some punster silly,
Is named from smelling like a li-ly!
He must have thought us wondrous silly;
We know the sound of l in lily.

EYE WITNESSES OF A MASSACRE

REGULAR SOLDIERS SAW INDIANS MURDER WHITES.

An Intervening River Prevented Succor—Disappearance of a Party of Thirty Deserters.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

"It was one of the tragedies of the plains whose history will never be known," remarked Col. W. H. Powell a few days since, in speaking of a thrilling scene which he witnessed nearly thirty years ago. The tragedy took place on the bank of the Platte River, in the region of Julesburg, this State. Col. Powell was then a Captain in the regular army and had been sent with a command of about 100 men to relieve the garrison on the present site of Fort Morgan. Within view of the soldiers a large wagon train was attacked by Indians and the entire force in charge of the train was wiped out of existence. The white men made a gallant resistance, but the redskins outnumbered them ten to one. After killing the escort the Indians seized such property as they liked and set fire to the wagons. A great smoke rising toward the sky gave notice for many miles in all directions of the awful deed.

"It may seem strange that a company of soldiers fully armed and prepared for battle should stand still and see their fellow-countrymen shot down," remarked Col. Powell, "but we could do absolutely nothing. The river was a raging torrent and the quicksands made it wholly impossible for us to cross to the opposite side, where the battle was in progress. The road which the train was following was quite a distance on the north side. We were on foot on the south bank of the stream. From our position we saw the Indians sweep down upon the train, saw the hasty gathering of the wagons in a circle and the last desperate struggle. We never learned from what point the wagons came or whither they were going. There were perhaps fifty wagons in the train."

As stated, the soldiers were on their way to Fort Morgan to relieve the garrison. This was early in the Spring of 1867. Two or three months previously a remarkable occurrence had greatly weakened the garrison, which consisted of a company of the Seventh Cavalry. The fact is but little known outside of the War Department, but in January, 1867, a body of more than thirty men deserted from the post. The men had grown weary of the isolation, and a plan was formed for a wholesale exit from the post.

It is also claimed that the leaders contemplated an attack on Denver, then a nourishing frontier village, and the looting of the place. The plans were well laid and were carried out without a hindrance in any particular. Each man was given a special duty to perform. It was so arranged that none but conspirators were on guard at the time of the departure. Orders were given that if any officer attempted to leave the quarters on the evening the plot was to be put into effect he was to be shot down without mercy. The evening was very cold, and fortunately for the officers not one of them left his room.

The men were to ride away from the post. The horses were fully equipped and the party carried abundant supplies of food and ammunition. The deserters carried the guard with them, and the surprise of the troops remaining at the garrison the next morning may be imagined.

"There is no doubt about the truth of the story concerning the desertion," said Col. Powell, "as I talked with the officers about the affair and know it to be a fact. One of the strangest features about the affair, however, is the mysterious disappearance of the men. Not a single person in the deserting party was ever afterward heard from. It is not known whether the men were massacred by the Indians, lost on the plains, or whether they reached the seashore and started for some distant country. It is known that several weeks after the men deserted their command a horse wandered back to the post. The horse was one which had been ridden away. The saddle had not been removed from the poor animal's back, and the saddle girth had cut through the animal's skin, making a frightful wound. The deserters apparently abandoned their intention of attacking Denver."

The Colonel says that in 1892, when in New-York, he had occasion to make inquiry concerning one of the deserters, who was an Englishman. A fortune had been left him in England. The man was traced as far as Fort Morgan, where he dropped out of sight in the Winter of 1867. Upon information furnished by Col. Powell the estate was divided among other heirs.

The Cheyennes and Kiowas were on the warpath in 1867. Stage stations were attacked and burned, telegraph wires were torn down and thrown into wells, and all regular communication on the overland trail was abandoned. It was the duty of Capt. Powell to establish the stations, leaving a guard of two or three men at each, and to push on toward Fort Lupton. The country was swarming with Indians, and small parties of white men moved only under great peril. At one point in crossing a river the command met a stage, which presented an amusing sight. On the top sat five men, armed with long guns and revolvers, while from the inside peered a woman and three children. The Captain persuaded the party to place itself under the protection, as a coach had been attacked the day before and the driver killed. At the Wiscon

TO RACE AT THE BEACH

Amateurs and "Pros" to Have Another Inning at Manha tan To-day.

SANGER AND TYLER TO BE THERE

Class A Cycle Cracks Entered Liberally in the Contests for Amateurs — A Large List of Professionals.

There will be another cycle race meet at the Manhattan Beach track this afternoon, three Class A and four professional events comprising the programme. The prospects are bright for better sport than was witnessed last Saturday. Sanger, Tyler, Porter, and Wheeler are announced as competitors, and doubtless many will have a curiosity to see what they will do in the cash prize contests. The meet will be under the management of the Riverside Wheelmen and the Directors of the track, a fact which gives assurance of everything being on time.

The items in the programme of events are as follows:

Class A.—One mile, for novices; five-mile handicap, one-mile handicap.

Professional Events.—One-quarter mile, scratch, best two in three heats; one-mile handicap, five-mile scratch, paced; one-mile consolation.

For the amateur events 146 entries have been made, and all the ancient and honorable "pros" will line up in the several events arranged for them, together with the stars above mentioned. Among the well-known and popular young men who will take part in the Class A events are G. M. Ertz, J. Allison, F. Nagel, W. C. Roome, E. A. Bofinger, Ray Dawson, C. S. Henshaw, W. L. Darmer, O. Hedstrom, W. A. Barbeau, J. P. Warner, J. T. Ream, C. K. Granger, L. Hoppe, C. B. Smith, J. Harrison, W. G. Douglas, J. W. Judge, and E. Hodgson.

The following "pros," in addition to the four already referred to, have made entries: P. J. Berlo, J. E. Starbuck, Con Baker, E. C. Baker, Austin Crooks, Jay Eaton, L. A. Silvie, C. W. Messinger, George B. Mershon, H. E. Bartholomew, Frederick St. Onge, George Cutter, R. P. McCurdy, R. H. Rumford, S. L. Cassidy, P. K. Manning, F. M. Dampman, Alva Stewart, C. E. Kluge, H. Logan, A. S. Pelzell, J. J. Gillen, Newton Grubb, Daniel Connolly, Peter Golden, Frank Mayo, Magnus Gross, Frederick Bellew, C. L. Stevens, George P. Kuhlke, Frank Waller, E. A. Willis, W. H. Baldwin, John J. McLaughlin, Harry Hawthorne, Watson Coleman, Patrick O'Connor, E. Leighton Blauvelt, Herbert K. Smith, H. J. Peper, and F. O. Eckholm.

Three o'clock is the hour set for the racing to begin, and, with the usual prompt management, the last event will probably be over by 5:30.

BELLEVILLE WHEELMEN'S PARTY.

Successful Entertainment on the Clubhouse Lawn.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—The fourth annual lawn party of the Belleville Wheelmen, held on the grounds surrounding their clubhouse on Main Street, Belleville, to-night, was one of the most successful and largely attended social events ever given in local cycling circles. On the grounds in front of the old Stevens mansion, which has been converted by the wheelmen into a modern clubhouse with all accessories, a big dancing platform had been erected, and to the strains of Prof. Scaine's Orchestra the cyclists and their wives, sisters, and best girls danced until early in the morning, by the light of myriads of Japanese lanterns strung from trees, fences, and arbors, while from the roof of the clubhouse porch red and green fire was burned almost constantly.

Invitations had been sent to nearly every club in the State, and but few of the invited clubs failed to attend. Chairman S. J. Cousins of the Entertainment Committee was kept busy welcoming the visiting wheelmen. In this duty he was ably assisted by the other members of the committee, Pierre Black, F. P. Tonson, F. D. Clearman, J. B. Templin, A. C. Hill, W. H. Fachrell, and M. E. Jacobus.

Among the guests were representatives of the Montclair Wheelmen, Bloomfield Cyclers, Essex County Wheelmen of Newark, East Orange Cyclers, Tourist Cyclers of Paterson, South Orange Athletic Club, and Englewood Field Club, Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, Bergen County Wheelmen, Rutherford Wheelmen, Nutley Wheelmen, Select Few of Newark, Greenwich Wheelmen of Brooklyn, Atalantas of Newark, and Little Falls Wheelmen. The officers of the Belleville Wheelmen are: President—W. H. Winslow. Vice President—Dr. C. H. Winans; Treasurer—F. E. Ramsen; Secretary—F. P. Tonson; Captain—A. C. Welling.

STRIVING FOR GOOD ROADS.

Wheelmen Working for an Improved Street from Greenpoint to Eastern Parkway.

Brooklyn wheelmen are striving hard to change the opinion that that is the worst-paved city in the civilized world. A number of meetings have been held recently looking to the improvement of certain thoroughfares, and, judging by the enthusiasm noted, it seems very likely that the purpose desired will be accomplished. In that part of Brooklyn known as Williamsburg the cyclists are trying to secure a good road from Greenpoint to Bedford Avenue, on Eastern Parkway.

On Thursday evening they held a meeting, at which Alderman Droge presided. It took place at Association Hall, in Manhattan Avenue, and besides interested wheelmen there were about twenty Leonard Street property owners present. The many advantages derived from good pavements were reviewed by different speakers to such purpose that the property owners were of one accord regarding it. They agreed that a good street was a good thing, and announced their intention of doing their share toward the completion of the work.

The contemplated improvement in Leonard Street will extend from Greenpoint Avenue to Broadway, and thence through Throop Avenue to Eastern Parkway. Half of the cost of the improvement will be borne by the property owners. If the consent of the property owners is obtained for one mile of the route, the city will proceed with the improvement. The wheelmen feel sure of obtaining the consents.

Montclair Wheelmen's Races.

For the fourth time the road races of the Montclair Wheelmen to be held on Valley Road, Montclair, have been postponed. The date now set, and which Capt. Rutan declares will be final, is Saturday afternoon, Aug. 10. The events and prizes are:

One Mile Novice; Open to Residents of Montclair Only.—Prize, The New-York Times $50 gold medal.

Two-Mile Handicap; Open to Montclair and Bloomfield (N. J.) Riders.—First prize, $15 silver cup; second, silver water bottle.

Five-Mile Handicap; Club Race.—First prize, $25 silver water set; second, silver handkerchief box.

One-Mile Scratch; Boys Under Sixteen Years.—First prize, silver medal; second, penknife.

Two-Mile Tandem; Open to Montclair and Bloomfield Riders Only.—Prizes, silver shaving mugs and brushes.

Two-Mile Handicap; Open to Montclair Colored Riders Only.—First prize, silver medal; second, bicycle watch.

Bicycle Parade at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The cyclists of Red Bank to the number of about 800 paraded through the principal streets to-night. Most of the wheels were handsomely decorated and illuminated. Many houses along the line of parade were lighted with paper lanterns, and there were pretty displays of fireworks.

There were six prizes—three for the best decorated wheels ridden by ladies and three for those ridden by gentlemen. The winners of the ladies' prizes were Miss Nellie Kuhl, Mrs. Frank Hammer, and Mrs. James B. Weaver. The gentlemen winners were Charles Smock, who rode inside a miniature house; Charles Champlin, and Jacob Frick. Those who received honorable mention were Misses Linda Lawson, Abbie Elliott, Julia Sheehan, and Kate Jones, and Masters Ralph Williams and Willie Manson. The judges were Dr. Edwin Field, A. R. Coleman, and Dr. W. S. Whitmore.

The Undertaker Wins a Race.

"Charlie" Earl, the "jolly undertaker" of the Kings County Wheelmen, has at last won a cycle race. He started in a two-mile handicap at Silver Lake, N. Y., on Thursday and led such men over the tape as Michael Dirnberger, "Fred" Allen, and "Rob" Terrill. The time for the distance was 5:30 and it was made in the teeth of a very heavy wind. This win indicates that the popular Brooklyn rider is regaining high-class form, and from now on he should be heard from.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen have taken possession of their new quarters at 174 East Eighty-seventh Street and are much pleased at the change. Applications for membership are being received daily, and the prospects for the club's future appear very bright. The club run tomorrow will be to Tarrytown, starting at 9 A. M.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will pedal to New-Rochelle on their club run to-morrow. The programme includes a visit to Glen Island, which will be a feature of the run. The riders will leave the clubhouse, in Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—On the 27th the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a moonlight sail up the Hudson on the Grand Republic. The boat will leave the bridge dock, foot of Fulton Street, at 8 P. M., and the West Twenty-second Street pier, this city, at 8:40.

—Labor Day has been chosen as the date for the century run of the wheelmen of the various Brooklyn branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The run will be from Jamaica to Patchogue and return.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will have a large representation in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' team race and the other contests to be held at New-Dorp, S. I., a week from to-day.

—The Fall meeting of the Massachusetts Division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in connection with the Springfield Bicycle Club's September tournament.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will be represented at the State meet at Buffalo in September by their crack racing team.

—The course for the Kings County Wheelmen's coming ten-mile road race will probably be on the Merrick Road.

BOSTONIAN FUN IN WAR TIMES

HOW THE STAID CHURCH PEOPLE AMUSED THEMSELVES THEN.

An Art Travesty Which Delighted Those Gently Hoaxed by It—Quaint Still-Life Pictures.

From The Boston Journal.

Along in the late forties the papers were accustomed to run alleged witticisms, something in the style of a few of Hawthorne's writings, which pleased that gentleman so much that he kept up his lightest vein to the extent of outdoing them all.

The writer recalls a few, which Journal readers will easily recognize as sayings of modern days.

"Footprints from the sands of Time."

"The spur of the moment from the heel of Time."

"A tooth from the mouth of the Mississippi."

"A lock from Tom Hood's 'Lost Heir.'"

"Cimmerian darkness in a blacking bottle."

"A glimmer from the 'light of other days.'"

It had been the custom of the Church of the Unity of Boston, which at the time of this exhibition was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. George H. Hepworth, to hold an annual fair for the benefit of the poor of the ward.

There being a large room connected with the vestry it was suggested that it be utilized as an art gallery, and the writer was requested to take the work in charge. The result proved to be of quite a different nature and character from that expected, the secret of the exhibit being well kept, no one but Mr. Hepworth being admitted to the room until the opening night.

There were but eighteen exhibits, as the following catalogue will show, but they were vastly superior in arrangement and elaboration to the numerous exhibitions of the kind which rapidly followed. About $500 was cleared by this exhibit. The catalogue read:

Exhibition of paintings, statuary, &c., in connection with the fair for the benefit of the poor of Ward 11, Vestry of the Church of the Unity, Nov. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1864. Admission, 25 cents. No half price.

"Hamlet—Do you see that cloud, that's almost in shape like a camel?

"Polonius—By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.

"Hamlet—Methinks it is like a weasel.

"Polonius—It is backed like a wessel.

"Hamlet—Or like a whale.

"Polonius—Very like a whale."

1. "Greek Slave".....By T. H. E. Powers
2. "Life Dream" (highly toned).....Child
3. "The Last of the Mohicans" (woodcut)..... Shumaker
4. "Flower of the Family".....F. Orbed
5. "The Lost Heir" (subject from Hood's poem).....A. .....Wiggin
6. "Landscape on the Rhine".....Cheeseboro
7. "Study of Fish" (original).....Herring
8. "View of Boston".....A. Wheelwright
9. "Waterfall and Old Mill".....H. Dresser
10. "Six Figures".....After A. Ward
11. "On the Scent" (local).....H. Oscars
12. "Allegorical Representation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden" (Paradise copy).....B. West
13. "Century plant."
(This extremely rare plant, being now in full bloom, has been kindly loaned from the "Nursery" of A. Hoxie, Roxbury.)
14. "Mustered, and "Mustered Out"
(Beautiful companion pieces in oil...d. Ullem
15. "Honesty Is the Best Policy" (statuary)..... Bird
16. "Flowers" (original).....Caully
17. "Hogg's Tales."
(Elegantly bound, a very old and costly first edition, kindly loaned by a distinguished citizen of Ward 11.)
18. Antique Edition of Cooper's Works, presented by a friend.

N. B.—Visitors are politely requested not to touch the articles upon exhibition, as the exhibitor is personally responsible to their several owners for their safe keeping.

The "Greek Slave" was a life-size figure of an Irish laborer, pipe in mouth, leaning in a contemplative posture upon a hod of bricks, which, after much trial and tribulation, was stuffed, clothed, and conveyed in the silent watches of the night to the place of exhibition.

"The Last of the Mohicans" was represented by a huge wooden last, which had hung for years over the door of a cobbler in the shadow of the steeple of the Old North Church.

"The Lost Heir" was a famous wig of the olden time, appropriately framed.

"View of Boston"—naturally a hub—"Waterfall and Old Mill," an arrangement of hair as worn by the ladies at that time, and a coffee mill.

"The Century Plant" was a representative head of a centenarian surrounded by cabbage leaves and placed in a highly ornamented tub.

"Hogg's Tales" was a number of caudal appendages of the domestic animal whose youth has helped to immortalize Charles Lamb, and whose mature age has made Chicago rich.

"Honesty Is the Best Policy" was two square blocks, on one of which were the letters S. T. On the blocks were mounted two stuffed parrots, the one on the latter block gay in all the glory of resplendent plumage, the other a companion of the chap who had the encounter with the monkey, his plumage torn and draggled. "On S. T. is the best poll I see."

The novelty and fun of the show took immensely, and quarters came in with a rush, it being the especial delight of those who had been sold and enjoyed the joke to invite friends to share the fun with them.

One prominent member of the society, who took in some twenty or thirty of his friends, was soon utilized as "guide and lecturer." Many came from a distance to see the century plant in full bloom, then more of a rarity than at the present day.

One afternoon, when the "Annex" was not open for exhibition, an old lady from the country sought out Mr. Hepworth and besought him to give her a sight of the famous plant, which she had come miles to see. Poor Mr. Hepworth, how he blushed, stammered, and apologized, for he could not bear to deceive her. "The key was missing, and could not be found. Probably the exhibitor had it in his pocket." So the dear lover of nature was obliged to return to her home, disconsolate and ungratified.

Much chagrin was also felt by a gentleman who, hearing that the works of art were to be sold at auction, came to town to purchase Hogg's "Tales" and Cooper's works, and went home without even a bid.

A Profitable Engagement.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Among the great actresses who performed at the New Bridge theatre in Edinourgh (1781) was the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. She came, of course, only for a short visit, nor was it an easy matter to get her to come at all. Her terms were almost prohibitive. At one time it was hoped she might consent to come for £400 and a clear benefit. But, after some correspondence, it transpired that Mrs. Siddons did not "choose" to perform for any stipulated sum, but preferred to take her chance of the receipts. In this she appears to have been well advised, for her profits were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Nine nights' receipts	467	7	7
Public subscription to get her down	200	0	0
"Clear" benefit at raised prices	180	0	0
Presents by plate and gold tickets	120	0	0
Total	967	7	7

This was certainly pretty good pay for those days, being an average of over £100 a night. The manager's share of the profits was, of course, considerably less; still, the visit of the great actress appears to have brought him in some £350. The working expenses averaged at that time from £35 to £40 a night.

A VICTORY FOR BROOKLYN

New-York's Nine Plays Poor Baseball at the Polo Grounds.

RUSIE WAS BATTED OUT OF THE BOX

Umpire Burnham Came In for the Usual Round of Abuse—Butler Made a Good Impression.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 11; New-York, 6.
Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 8.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 6.
Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 5.
Washington, 13; Baltimore, 4.
Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	53	35	.602
2. Pittsburg	49	34	.590
3. Baltimore	45	32	.584
4. Chicago	49	39	.557
5. Cincinnati	45	38	.556
6. Boston	43	35	.551
7. Philadelphia	43	36	.544
8. Brooklyn	43	37	.538
9. New-York	41	38	.519
10. Washington	27	47	.365
11. St. Louis	28	56	.333
12. Louisville	19	59	.244

Regardless of the fact that the New-York Baseball Club had some 6,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds yesterday to welcome them home, they were beaten by the ball-tossers from Brooklyn.

It was a welcome sight to many persons to see baseball in this vicinity once more, after a lapse of fully a month, and so the players received a hearty welcome when they made their appearance on the field for preliminary practice.

Butler, the new addition to the team from Nashville, made a very favorable impression upon the spectators by the brilliant form he showed in the first inning. The score card was headed with his name, and he took the vast crowd by storm by the activity he displayed as he led off for the New-Yorks by sending a grounder to Daly and then beating it to first base. The ball was fielded cleanly, but Butler showed great ability as a sprinter, and when he was declared safe the applause was very hearty.

Rusie started in to pitch the game, but his arm was still sore, and, after the five runs had been scored by the Brooklyns in the third inning, he was removed and "Dad" Clarke was sent in to do the twirling. His pitching was good enough, but the support he received was very bad.

The first part of the game was full of incident. Van Haltren made a brilliant running catch, which closed the first inning.

The home team started off in good shape in their half of the first inning, as Butler not only beat the ball he hit to first base, but, through his agility and clever base running, prevented himself from being put out at second on the ball hit by Murphy, which looked good for a sure double play. As both men were safe on the play, Butler was once more heartily cheered for his clever base running. Van Haltren bunted the ball, dropping it in front of the plate, and reached first in safety. Butler scored on Doyle's fly to Anderson, but accomplished little else during the game, except to catch two fly balls in right field.

Much fault was found with Umpire Burnham by the spectators when he declared Murphy out at third base in the first inning. The decision, however, was a just one, and only showed that the majority of the spectators wanted to see the home team get a shade the best of it.

That the teams were fighting for every possible point was clearly demonstrated in the second inning, when the Brooklyns made a vigorous protest over Lachance's being declared out at the home plate on a perfectly legitimate play. There was more trouble when Stafford bunted a ball in front of the plate, and beat it to first. To the surprise of everybody, Burnham called him back from first base, claiming that the ball had hit his leg. This caused a delay, as Capt. Doyle had to argue the point for five minutes or more. Burnham would not give in, and Stafford had to come back to the second plate. The first ball pitched just grazed his hand, and Stafford was given his base for being hit by the pitcher. It was regarded by the spectators as a "squarer," and the crowd then began to poke fun at the umpire. The crowd were put in a good humour when Farrell was given his base on balls, and both men scored on Rusie's single to centre, which Griffin allowed to slip between his legs. It gave the home team the lead by 3 to 0 on even innings.

There was a general misunderstanding in the third inning, when Schoch hit a questionable foul ball, which fell right along the foul line, with three men on bases. Burnham said nothing, but merely waved his hand as though he considered it foul. It was not until after Griffin and Shindle had scored and Treadway had been put out at the home plate, Schoch having reached third, that the players were given to understand that Burnham had decided the ball foul. There was, of course, another general "kick," but the umpire stood by his decision, and there was nothing left for them to do but go back to the bases they had occupied, and for Schoch to again take his place at the bat. He then hit a fly to short right centre, which Van Haltren muffed after a hard run, and Griffin scored. The bases were still full and no one was out. Lachance then came to the rescue with a timely hit, scoring Shindle and Treadway, and sending Schoch to third. Daly also hit safe, scoring Schoch, and before the inning closed Daly also scored.

It was plain that bad blood was brewing, and during the heated discussion which took place at the conclusion of the inning Umpire Burnham ordered Schoch off the field. He relented, however, and was willing to permit Schoch to continue in the game, but Doyle insisted that he should stand by his decision. So Schoch was obliged to get out of the game, and Foutz went out to centre field and Griffin came in to short. Some of the crowd hissed Umpire Burnham for thus weakening the Brooklyn team.

The New-Yorks tied the score in the last half of the third inning by Van Haltren following Murphy's base hit with a home run.

Rusie was replaced by Clarke in the fourth inning, and from this out the game jogged along in a commonplace fashion. The New-Yorks scored a run in the fifth inning on a single by Van Haltren and a three-bagger by Davis, but after that they accomplished nothing, and did not even make a base hit. The Brooklyns, on the other hand, scored in four of their last six innings, as they not only hit Clarke rather freely, but were aided by some glaring errors by the New-York players.

Lachance made a very pretty running fly catch in the fifth inning, tripping and nearly falling, but recovering in time to hold the ball. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Grif'n, cf&ss.	2	1	1	2	1	0	2
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
Tr'dw'y, rf.	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Schoch, ss.	1	0	2	3	0	2	0
Foutz, cf.	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
T'ch'oe, 1b.	0	2	1	13	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Anders'n, lf.	2	1	2	3	2	0	0
Dailey, c.	1	1	1	3	3	0	0
Stein, p.	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Total	11	15	27	15	2		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Butler, rf.	1	1	2	1	2	0	0
Murphy, lf.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
V.H'lt'n, cf.	2	3	2	3	2	0	1
Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	1	5	0	
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	1	10	1	0	
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	2	1	2	4	0
Farrell, c.	1	0	7	0	3		
Clarke, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Rusie, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Fuller, ss.	0	0	0	3	2		
Meekin, —.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	8	27	15	7		

Brooklyn	0	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	—	11
New-York	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	6

Runs earned—Brooklyn, 1; New-York, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3; New-York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; New-York, 3. Home run—Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hit—Daly. Stolen bases—Foutz, Murphy. Hit by pitched ball—Shindle, Stafford. Base on balls—Brooklyn, 2; New-York, 1. Wild pitches—Stein, 1. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON, (FIRST GAME.)

Boston	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	

Base hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BOSTON, (SECOND GAME.)

Boston	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1—7

Base hits—Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	3	4	4	—18	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4	

Base hits—Washington, 10; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Washington, 3; Baltimore, 6. Batteries—Boyd and McGuire; Esper and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Hunt.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—	5
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—10

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Merritt; Young, Clarkson, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	—8

Base hits—Louisville, 15; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Louisville, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Cunningham and Warner; Dwyer, Parrott, Vaughn, and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

PLUNDERING THE EAGLE'S NEST

ADVENTURE OF EGG COLLECTORS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

A Cruel Act Told of with Delight—Savage Onslaught by the Birds on Their Despoiler.

From The Indianapolis News.

While spending a Winter in the Black Hills, two years ago, the writer had an adventure which might prove of interest to those interested in ornithology and its branches.

A cattleman from the foothill country near Hermosa chanced to come into the bank one day in March, and, while giving us some bits of news from that region, incidentally told us of an eagle's nest that he had passed on his way up to our "camp." He went on to say that the eagles had nested on a certain cliff for some years, and that, owing to the almost inaccessibility of their eyrie, they had never been molested. Having once been an egg collector, I felt a return of my former enthusiasm at his account, and determined to try to reach the nest, if only for the excitement connected with the undertaking.

Accordingly, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and, having enlisted my friend, Mr. B—— of Chicago, in the enterprise, on the following morning we set out for the southern foothills and the eagle's nest. We were well provided for emergencies, having in the buckboard, in addition to a plentiful supply of food and robes, our rifles and revolvers, several hundred feet of rope, a pair of climbing irons, and a prospector's bag.

As our destination was distant thirty-five miles, and the mountain roads, at no time the smoothest, were then badly cut up by Spring freshets, we drove through only as far as a "camp" just beyond the mountains and "put up" for the night.

The next morning we took an early start, and, with better roads and fresh horses, traveled the few remaining miles in two hours, and about 9 o'clock came in sight of the nest. The "cow puncher" had, indeed, spoken the truth in saying that the eyrie was hard to approach.

A huge "butte" rose 500 or 600 feet up from the plain, its sides so steep as to be almost precipitous, while on the side nearest a creek which we had followed for several miles was a limestone cliff, sheer up and down for about 300 feet. About half way up its face, on a ledge, was the nest, a great black object, that contrasted strangely with its yellowish-white background.

We took in the situation, and decided to ascend the butte to a point directly over the nest. So, after unhitching and tethering the broncos and taking out our paraphernalia, we worked our way around the butte to a side somewhat less steep than the greater part of it, and began the ascent, and after half an hour's stumbling and slipping among the icy rocks, scrub pines, and cacti, we found ourselves above the cliff, and, as nearly as we could judge, directly above the nest. Here, fortunately, the small, gnarled trees were thick, affording us a means of support.

In the meantime we had noticed one of the eagles, a monstrous bird, that slowly sailed around only a little above our heads, but had not as yet showed any signs of hostility. My friend now proceeded to tie one end of the rope securely around my chest; then, running the other end around a stout scrub, he braced himself firmly and stood ready to "pay out" the rope as needed. Thus secured against any probable accident, I carefully made my way down to the edge of the cliff, and fired my revolver.

The other eagle came soaring out from the cliff and began circling around, giving vent to shrill screams or whistles. We had now come to conclude that probably the birds would not venture to attack us, and so B—— got ready to lower me over the edge. If the birds should not prove hostile everything pointed to success, for Mr. B—— is a man of great strength, and the rope was warranted. So, first telling the boy my wishes, I took my rifle and revolver in easy reach, I gave him the word, and in another moment was dangling in the air. I found that the cliff shelved in almost from the top, and as in most places I could not touch the rock, I soon began to swing slowly around, which did not add to my comfort.

I shall never forget the first sensation of the moment. Though I was positive that there was little or no absolute danger, yet I was in some way far from feeling secure. Suppose that the strands of the rope should wear away by the friction against the sharp edge of the cliff, or that in some way B—— should for a moment lose his hold, or if this or that—and then I would "brace" and try and think of something else. First, just the bare wall of the overhanging cliff, and then a momentary view of the surrounding country, and then a hurried look below me, where I now caught glimpse of the nest on a broad, flat ledge still some ways down. Thus I must have gone down 100 feet, and was just congratulating myself upon an approach to at least temporary safety, when I suddenly heard, close at hand, a tremendous flapping of wings, and the next moment I received (so it seemed to my excited senses) at least a score of heavy blows on the head and shoulders, accompanied by several fearful scratches upon my head and neck.

I had been holding the rope with both hands, but now, instinctively, I ducked my head under one hand and arm, and with the other grabbed my revolver. I dare not look up, but realizing my somewhat dangerous position, I swung the revolver, butt end up, (and it was a very heavy one,) violently back and forth above my head for a moment, receiving at the same time a blow on the hand from one of the eagle's talons. This proved to be the best move I could have made, for it drove them back, and, looking carefully up, I took a hurried aim and succeeded in "dropping" one of the birds, which frightened the other one away.

Meanwhile, my friend, ignorant of the true state of affairs, had continued to lower me, and just as I terminated this strange encounter, I felt my feet touch the ledge, and, after resting a little, I worked my way along to the nest. It was a huge affair, fully three feet high and as many in diameter, and was constructed of sticks of various sizes, some of them as thick as one's wrist, but dwindling in size to small twigs at the top. It was almost flat, scantily lined with pieces of bark and feathers from the breast of the female bird. The eggs, five specimens, which I have still in my collection, measured 4½ by 2¾ inches, and were of a cream-colored hue, irregularly marked with reddish brown blotches.

After securing the eggs I gave the signal to be raised, and finally reached terra firma once more. But a sorry-looking sight, with coat and collar soaked with blood from the scratches on my neck and head, and large strips of skin torn from my hand.

We made our way down the bluffs, and secured the eagle. It proved to be a fine specimen of the golden eagle, well marked and measured 7 feet 10 inches from tip to tip. Then, starting for home, we reached the "camp" just after dark, tired and hungry, but well pleased with our two days' outing among the "foot hills."

Cowled Fox and Cock.

From Good Words.

At Christchurch Priory, Hants, we may see many examples of sculpturesque humor, illustrative of fables and monkish legends, mostly taken from the Bestiaries of the Middle Ages. The question is, were they intentionally harmonious, and therefore satiric; or were they merely the expression of a naïve simplicity, such as we find sometimes in the drawings of children? And was the comedy a part of the artist's scheme, or is humor, as distinct from buffoonery, a modern sense and a creation of modern times? Take, for instance, the well-known carving at Christchurch of a cowled fox preaching from a pupit with a small cock at his side.

May not this be symbolic of the enemy, that old fox, vesting himself in the disguise of a holy monk in order to deceive the very elect, but prevented from so doing by the warning voice of the cock? Is not this a more probable reading than the idea that a monkish sculptor would venture to satirize his fellows by depicting them as foxes in the religious habit? And may not the hog preaching to a flock of geese, symbolize the folly of the multitude in not discovering the enemy through the disguise of a cowl?

BALLS AND THEATRICALS

West Point Cadets Arranging to Entertain Their Friends.

WILL BREAK CAMP AUGUST 28

Festivities and Decorations that Will Serve to Amuse and Please the Guests at the Point This Month.

WEST POINT, Aug. 2.—August is the most enjoyable part of the social season at West Point. Cadet life is then full of bustle and excitement, and the corps makes a special effort to amuse and entertain visitors. The color line entertainment is given before camp breaks up. The furlough men return and tents are struck Aug. 28, unless that date should fall on Sunday.

The furlough hop which invariably brings the cadets' friends here in large numbers, immediately follows the return of the furlough men. Grant Hall was too small to accomodate those who attended the hops in former years, but the new hall in the Academic Building will now furnish ample room for all who may come. It is cooled and ventilated by large fans situated in the basement.

The artists of the classes now in camp have been requested to give their ideas about the painting of scenery for the play which will be produced at the color line entertainment. The boys mean to outdo all former efforts, and are laying their plans on a magnificent scale.

The first and third classes will supply a number of able actors. Great pains are being taken to assign them to parts for which they are especially adapted. The plot of the play is being kept a secret, and it will not be revealed until the night of the entertainment.

For the first time in the history of the camp no color line entertainment was given last year. When the usual permit was submitted to the Commandant for his approval, he suggested certain changes which the class thought would kill the effectiveness of the play. The rehearsals were discontinued, the scenery was stored away, and everybody was disappointed.

Toward the end of camp, a night is set apart for visitors to go through the company streets and inspect the tents. At no other time has the general public an opportunity to call on cadets at their homes. The severe simplicity of the military tents then gives way to the most elaborate decorations. The authorities place no restrictions, and each man may decorate his tnet as he sees fit. Not only do the tents receive attention, but the company streets are arched, festooned, and garlanded until they look like the fabled streets of a fairy city.

A good-natured rivalry exists between the companies, and each man strives to make his street the most attractive one. Thousands of candles are distributed, and the camp is brilliantly lighted. Transparencies and pictures of favorite and famous officers are placed in most conspicuous parts of the streets. The tent poles are covered with natural or artificial decorations. The interiors of some tents are hidden with wild honeysuckle, and other sweet smelling and graceful plants. Boxes of decorations come from New-York and are used to heighten the artistic effect of them.

A few years ago there was a wealthy cadet here who spent several hundred dollars in decorating his tent. Camp illumination at West Point is a great feature of cadet life, and provided the weather is good a more attractive exhibition could hardly be witnessed.

Chinese lanterns of immense proportions swing at short intervals about the camp. Between these are smaller lanterns, arranged in kaleidoscopic groups. Colored lights of various hues burn in each company street, thus giving a novel and delightful effect to the scene. A large number of invitations will be sent out for camp illumination and the color line entertainment.

The first class receive practical lessons in astronomy during the Summer months. On clear nights squads go up to the observatory near Fort Putnam, and under the guidance of Lieut. Freeman study the movements of the heavenly bodies. The men are well supplied with blankets on such occasions.

Col. O. H. Ernst was granted an extension of leave. It is the first time since assuming the duties of Superintendent that the Colonel has taken a vacation. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

Col. Samuel M. Mills is now Acting Superintendent.

Prof. and Mrs. Wood have returned to their home. They have been traveling for a few weeks. The Professor occupies the quarters in which Col. Andrews formerly lived.

A large number of bicycles for officers and their wives arrived here during the week. The expressman was kept constantly busy delivering the machines. If a bicycle corps should be established in the army it will not suffer for lack of officers, as they are all experts on this post.

Miss Wheeler, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler's daughter, and Miss Pattison Stewart are at the hotel.

The tall chimneys of the hotel that were scattered over the roof by last week's cyclone have been rebuilt. Capt. Bellinger had them built more solidly than ever.

Mrs. G. K. Warren, widow of Gen. G. K. Warren, and her daughter, Miss Warren, are at the hotel.

The arrivals at the Highland Falls Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Strong of Golden Bridge, N. Y.; Mrs. Quill and Miss Quill of Mobile, Mrs. F. W. Corse, Miss Corse, Miss Briggs, and Miss Tracey of New-York; Mrs. Warren, and Miss Wilde of Bloomfield, N. J.; Capt. Gillman, United States Army; Dr. E. Binmore, Mrs. and Miss Edgerton of New-York, Mrs. L. H. Williams and Miss Williams of New-York, James Sherwin, Jr., of Brooklyn; James MacKnight of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Davis of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hamilton of Philadelphia are also here.

On Corporate Rascality.

From The Forum.

Corporations

BIG GUNS ARE DUE TO-DAY

Infantrymen Will Turn Over the State Camp to the Batteries.

MANY EXCURSIONISTS AT PEEKSKILL

C. S. Wehrle's Experience—Stars and Stripes Go Higher—Work of the Third Battery—Camp Notes.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, Aug. 2.—A beautiful day and clear, cool weather marked the last day of infantry work in the State Camp this year, and at both the early morning and forenoon drills the Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion made plenty of noise, as each soldier was provided with twenty rounds of blank ammunition. The drilling was up to the usual high standard of these two organizations.

The guard mount was interesting and attracted the usual large number of visitors. Proprietor C. S. Wehrle of the Belvedere Hotel, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, New-York, was a guest last night of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment. The entire company escorted him to the front of the band during the concert and formed a semicircle about him. Then, at their request, the band played "Only One Girl in the World," while the men pointed at Mr. Wehrle and sang the song. The significance of this proceeding will be better understood when it is known that Mr. Wehrle is to be married next Monday night.

While the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo was in camp, many of its members climbed up old "Dunderberg," and planted a banner. Corp. J. J. Hannan, Privates Charles Reynolds, A. D. Newman, and A. G. Cottrell yesterday climbed thirty feet higher than did the men of the Seventy-fourth, and planted a banner eight by ten feet, bearing the name of the regiment and company.

The drum corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, under the veteran Drum Major, George Brown, has made a fine record here, and all the music there is in a drum or life its members bring out. They are organized as a club, and their "canteen" is one of the most fetching in camp. It is in charge of Alonzo Ward, who proves himself equal to the quenching of any thirst.

The steamer Tolchester arrived at 2:30 this afternoon, with an excursion numbering 971 persons, from New-York. The excursionists were met at the pier at Roa Hook by a delegation of the Twenty-second Regiment and Sixty-ninth Battalion, who escorted them into camp. They were entertained in the tents until the call for dress parade, when they went to the east parade to admire and applaud the marching and manoeuvres of their friends. They remained for the band concert, leaving in the beautiful moonlight at 8 o'clock.

This is the last day of infantry in camp, and also the last day of the Third Battery, which has been detailed here the entire season, and whose men have made warm friends among the officers of the post and visiting regiments. The battery has attracted great attention to its perfect work.

Capt. W. Beard Smith of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, gave a farewell dinner to-night, he being about to resign, after having served more than twenty years in the regiment. In his company is the famous club known as "Boo Hoos," and, while he resigns his commission as Captain, he will still be a "Boo Hoo."

A handsome silver tobacco box was presented to-night to Col. Joseph Story by the men of the Twenty-second Regiment, Major Franklin Bartlett making the presentation address. Col. Story made a clever speech of acceptance. The Colonel is a great favorite among National Guardsmen.

Capt. William J. Maidhof of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, denies emphatically that he has or had any intention of resigning. He has served twenty years in the Twenty-second Regiment, and hopes to be able to serve twenty more.

What is considered the most interesting week of the season—"artillery week"—will begin to-morrow. The organizations in camp will be the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, of New-York City; the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, of New-York City; the Fifth Battery, from Syracuse, Capt. A. D. Hayes, and the Sixth Battery, Capt. L. L. Olmstead, from Binghamton, together with the Third Signal Corps, from Albany, making a total of over 400 men, 16 guns, and 200 horses. The four batteries and the signal corps will assemble at Peekskill at noon, and march from these to camp by way of Annsville, a distance of five miles.

Sergt. "Jack" Little of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, who July 1 received his honorable discharge from the regiment—for the good of the service, it was alleged—after having received 100 per cent. for eight years, to-day received from the men of the company, who are indignant at the action of the officers, a set of resolutions. A copy of the resolutions will be presented to Col. Camp.

James Colles, a New-York photographer, who is also a member of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, recently received from the officers an order for 100 photographs of their late comrade, Major George E. B. Hart. The entire order was disposed of, and an additional one of 200 was placed today.

Col. Camp of the Twenty-second will preside at the election of a Colonel for the Sixty-ninth, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in Lieut. Col. Smith's tent.

Among the visitors to-day were the Rev. Frederick Rotzler, Chaplain of the First Battery, and James Hitzelberger, father-in-law of Col. John T. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment.

News of the death of Coroner Joseph A. Apgar of Peekskill was received here to-night. The officers of the post have subscribed a sum of money to purchase flowers.

A Snake Visits a Station Agent.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

While leaning over his instrument taking a message late one afternoon at Sea Isle Junction Station, Agent Harry Delph felt something rustling at his foot, and saw a large blacksnake partly coiled about his ankle. Delph did not lose his presence of mind, but shook his trouser leg very gently. This caused the reptile to drop to the floor. Delph jumped to his feet, and, seizing a stick that was within reach at hand, killed the snake. It measured 5 feet 1 inch. The reptile had entered the building through the hole in the floor in which the signal lever works.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, threatening in the afternoon, but probably without rain, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers on the coast, slightly warmer in the interior, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers on the coast, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, followed by showers in southern portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers in the afternoon, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, showers in southern portion, variable winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, generally fair, followed by showers, and slightly warmer in extreme northern portion in the afternoon, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair in southern, showers in northern portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, probably slightly cooler in the afternoon, winds becoming northwesterly. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, except showers in extreme northern portion, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, slightly warmer in southeast portion, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler in the evening, winds becoming northwesterly. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, slightly warmer in extreme northeast portion, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, followed by showers extending to fifty miles from the lakes, probably slightly warmer, southerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, southwesterly winds. IOWA, occasional showers, probably slightly cooler in extreme southwest portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, occasional showers, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme southwest portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, fair, preceded by slight showers in extreme eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming southwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, slightly warmer in extreme southern portion, variable winds.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the middle and South Atlantic coast to the Northern Pacific. The pressure is relatively low in the upper lake regions. Rain has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley, on the Middle and East Gulf coasts, in Colorado, and the upper lake regions. The temperature has risen in the northern plateau region and Southern Lake Michigan, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the Last Twelve Hours—Tampa, 2.46; Pensacola, 1.12; Wichita, 1.28. During the Last Twenty-four Hours—Hazelhurst, Miss., 3.50; Natchez, Miss., 2.

TAMSEN'S MEN FURNISH BAIL

Former Warden and His Assistants Give the Necessary Securities — Some Criticism of the Sheriff.

Henry F. Raabe, ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and Carl Schoen and Edward F. Schneer, the former keepers, gave bonds in $2,500 each yesterday to answer for their connection with the escape of the Post Office robbers on July 4.

Schoen was arrested by Central Office detectives under the indictments for misdemeanor found against all the men by the Grand Jury on Thursday. Raabe and Schneer surrendered themselves to the District Attorney later in the day. Abraham Levy, the lawyer, was on hand to look after the interests of the indicted men, who were released as soon as the formalities in the question of bonds were completed.

None of the trio had anything special to say. They did not look particularly worried. Senator Timothy Dry Dollar Sullivan became the bondsman for Schneer. Philip Fabel, a baker, of 57 Suffolk Street, performed the same service for Schoen, and John G. Welgold, a furniture dealer, of 202 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was accepted as surety for Raabe.

In the District Attorney's office the officials were very angry yesterday because of the statement alleged to have been made by Sheriff Tamsen to some of the reporters who interviewed him on Thursday, that he had given Tammany Hall certain patronage, and that he had received from the District Attorney's force assurances that he would not be indicted.

Acting District Attorney Lindsay yesterday emphatically denied that immunity to Sheriff Tamsen had been promised by the District Attorney's office in consideration of the patronage he had given to Tammany Hall.

"Sheriff Tamsen," said he, "was not promised immunity. The very idea of such a thing is absurd."

"Was the District Attorney's office anxious to get Tamsen indicted?" Mr. Lindsay was asked.

"Not more anxious in his case than in that of anybody else," was the reply.

One of the Assistant District Attorneys, who did not wish to be quoted, indignantly denied that the District Attorney's office had promised Tamsen any immunity.

"If Sheriff Tamsen was weak-minded enough," said he, "to think that the courtesy extended to him by the District Attorney's office meant that he was to escape indictment, he was very foolish.

"If Tamsen says there was any deal with this office by which he was to escape indictment, or that any member of the District Attorney's office promised or half-promised him immunity, he lies.

"We know that he had a number of friends on the Grand Jury and that he tried to reach them. His deputies were hanging around the Grand Jury room all the time while the Ludlow Street matter was up for inquiry."

No date has been fixed as yet for the trial of Sheriff Tamsen and his former subordinates.

The Georgia Press on Silver.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Every one of the eighty-nine papers in Georgia which oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver is Democratic, while among the fifty-five which favor that policy there are Populists, Independent and Prohibition papers. Against the eighty-nine sound-money Democratic papers we have arrayed for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, forty-three Democratic papers, seven Populist, two Independent, one Farmers' Alliance paper, one Independent and one Prohibitionist. The Democratic papers opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver outnumber by more than two to one the Democratic papers which favor it. There are thirteen daily papers opposed to free coinage, and only nine in favor of it. The free coinage papers are most numerous in those Congressional districts where the Democratic party is weakest. The only two districts in which the free coinage press is in the majority are the Fourth and the Tenth, and in these two districts the Populists made their heaviest gains in the last election.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

123 EAST 21st ST.—Gramercy Park—Rooms with board, or with breakfast only. References required.

Religious Notices.

AT CENTRAL METROPOLITAN MEETINGS, 7th Av. and 14th St., (The Great Methodist Week.)—Prominent speakers every night. Sunday, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. S. M. Hartsock, D. D., will speak. Orchestral music. Mme. Flavelle of Dublin will sing. At 2:30 P. M., anniversary of Mr. Radcliffe's Bible class, Homer's full-stringed orchestra, Colored jubilee singers, Prof. Johnston, Mrs. Jump, with autoharp, and others will furnish music. Grand sacred concert every Saturday night free.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, corner Lexington Av., Rev. I. W. Marshall, D. D., will preach 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Seats free. Welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5 th AV., corner 37th St.—Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., pastors. Services Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11 A. M., Rev. William R. Taylor, D. D., of the Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., will preach. Weekly meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Sandford H. Cobb will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 4 8 th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2 9 th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2 d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Charles J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. W. H. Williamson of Grand Rapids, Mich., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, Harlem.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av. Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Church closed during August.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av. Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor. Rev. Wm. Seward Wallace of Palatka, Fla., preaches at 10:30.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, A. M., M. D., Minister in Charge.—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock; holy communion at morning service on first and third Sundays of each month.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35TH ST. and Madison Av.—Service, sermon, and holy communion; Rev. H. Carmichael will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
OPEN ALL SUMMER.
Rev. Thornton B. Penfield will preach in the Chapel at 11 A. M.
Midweek Meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services will be resumed Sunday, 4th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, London, is expected to officiate. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Avenue and 91st Street,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor.
11 A. M., this week, Rev. H. L. Singleton, D. D.
Wednesday evening meeting 8 o'clock.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 22d St.—Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, pastor. Preaching services to-morrow at 11 and 8 by Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8TH AV. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor; Associate Pastors, Rev. Henry Wilson, D. D.; Rev. A. E. Funk.—Services every Sabbath 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South; Pastor, Edward Judson.—The Rev. James M. Bruce preaches at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Church cool and quiet. Open all Summer. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIA CHURCH (at 53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor. Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "The Unpardonable Sin." Seats free.

PROHIBITION PARK, S. I.—Aug. 4, (Sunday,) 3 P. M.—Senator William A. Peffer, "Labor Problem a Moral Problem." Aug. 6 to 12, colored camp meeting. Aug. 8, 8 P. M., discussion, ex-Gov. Tillman of S. C. and Chairman Samuel Dickie. Aug. 9, 8 P. M., Senator Tillman and ex-Gov. John P. St. John, Kansas.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-9 East 42d St.—Evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock. Rev. Abraham Yohannan will officiate. No morning service.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 5 6 WEST 4 0 th ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, (plain,) 4:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. Rev. Herbert Ford will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

NEW SHORT LINE
to
Manhattan Beach.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 5,
Through trains will leave
Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus of 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn,
Stopping at all stations to 36th St., and then run express to Manhattan Beach.
Excursion tickets, including Elevated fare, 35 cents.
Trains half hourly. Time from Brooklyn Bridge, 40 minutes.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents.
Daily, except Sundays, hourly, from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.
SUNDAYS, hourly, from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.
Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly, from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 9:40, 10:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, ALL THE BOATS WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., MAKING NO LANDING AT WEST 22D ST. THEY WILL LEAVE PIER 1 EVERY TWENTY MINUTES, THEREBY AVOIDING ANY CROWDING.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.15 P.M. So. 5th St., B'klyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.50, 10, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 10:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

CRESCENT LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:40 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

HIGHLAND BEACH
GALA DAY,
Saturday, Aug. 3, 1895.
Morning, afternoon, and evening Carnival of Sports. Steamers Sandy Hook Route, foot Rector St., 11 A. M., 1 P. M. Excursion fare, $1.20. Also from foot Canal St. and West 13th St., 9 A. M.; Battery Pier, 9:15 A. M. Excursion fare, 50 cents.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.
Leaves daily from foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St., 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sunday every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:10 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton, 30c. SEIDL CONCERTS.
Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; city reference. 245 East 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; good baker; thoroughly understands English and American cooking in all branches; best reference. B. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman; city or country; or housework in flat; city reference. 333 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands soups, meats, game, entrées, and desserts; good baker. J. C., 210 East 28th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; no objection to country; city references. 554 6th Av.; ring second bell.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Cupid's Fishing Lesson.

From The Chicago Record.

Love was fishing in a brook;
For a hook
He'd the horn
Of a thorn;
For his line
Just a single golden hair
Robbed from mine.

"Love," I said, "how do they bite?"
"Not a mite;
They're asleep
Hidden deep
In the cool
And quiet amber twilights
Of the pool."

"Love, you're baiting let me see."
'Twas a bee.
"Try," I said,
"This instead.
And I gave
A little crumpled rose leaf
To the wave.

And no sooner was his hook
In the brook
Than a trout
Pulled he out,
Pretty thing.
"Never, never bait a thorn
With a sting."

Sufficient unto the Day.

From The Washington Star.

"Don't you think that this is a rather peculiar law?" said one member of the Legislature.

"Yes," replied the other, with a yawn; "I don't know but it is. But we'll rush it through and get home."

"But it'll cause no end of kicking and confusion."

"Well, that's none of our business. That trouble belongs to the fellows who come along and try to enforce it."

A Candid Admission.

From The Christian Nation.

The writer was a good deal amused lately at the honesty of a friend. The friend had been talking about a mutual acquaintance. "He is a very queer fellow," said he, "and it is hard to know how to meet him. But," he added, as though speaking to himself and recalling some regretted experience, "I haven't the best disposition in the world myself." The writer never loved him more than on hearing this candid confession.

Naming the Baby.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Young Father—Uncle George, give us a name for the baby. It's a girl and I can't call her Tom, after myself.

Elderly Relative—Yes, you can—almost. She's a very little one. Call her Atom.

Young Mother—I think that's mean. She ought to be named for me.

Elderly Relative—Well, your name is Molly. Call her Molecule.

Too True.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Mirror is a weekly paper published by the inmates of the Minnesota State prison, at Stillwater. Its appropriate motto is: "It is never too late to mend." Here is the first of a batch of paragraphs on the editorial page in the latest issue.

"The vilest sinner may return," and criminal statistics prove that he usually does—to the penitentiary.

Discontent at the Seashore.

From The Boston Transcript.

The discontented guest at the seashore will have it that the water they give him to drink is too warm and the water he is expected to bathe in is too cold. If the thing were changed about, he thinks he should enjoy the seashore a great deal more.

Thwarted.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Figg—Have I ever told you the story about what my little boy said when he saw his aunt on a bicycle for the first time?

Briggs—No, old man, you never have. And I wish to say to you that I fully appreciate your forbearance.

Political Leaders.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Political leaders are like coach horses, after all."

"In what respect?"

"Oh, they show the way, and the wheelers do the work."

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant woman to do general housework in private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A private family laundress with best city references is willing to go out by day, week, or month. 343 East 35th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and GRADUATED MASSEUSE.—To take charge of invalid lady, city or country, or travel; doctors' and patients' references. Call or address Nurse, 113 Rapelye St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman for a baby or young children; capable, willing, and obliging; best city reference. J. M. C., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as good seamstress in a private family; will assist with other work; good reference. 277 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English, thorough, good indoor servant, 32, single, tall, active, willing; seven years' unexceptionable New-York reference. Henry Colpus, 258 South 5th St., Philadelphia.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious; stylish appearance; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 118 West 50th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—In first-class private family; by young man just disengaged; has good experience and first-class references. P. J., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—City or country; by respectable Protestant American; strictly temperate, capable, willing; careful driver. Reliable, Box 218 Times.

Valets.

VALET.—Just disengaged; with single gentleman; has good experience and first-class references. W. D., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

No Extra Charge

Leave your Advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient
American District
Telegraph Office
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay Nothing Extra to Boy

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT
AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
TIME TABLE

9 A. M. via Sprngf'd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy, Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spr'ng'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, E.E.PIERCE, VT.—Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE, Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES, Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.
Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT. Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania; three hours from New-York. D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete. L. W. BRODHEAD.

NEW-JERSEY.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA,
NEAR SEABRIGHT, N. J.,
Under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle.
SPECIAL RATES FOR
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
TAKE BOAT FOOT RECTOR STREET.

ASBURY PARK.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

OCEAN GROVE.
OCEAN GROVE.
New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

NEW-YORK.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

LONG ISLAND.
Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
ORIENTAL HOTEL.
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

ARGYLE HOTEL,
Babylon, L. I.
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY; 36 miles from New-York; all modern improvements; boating, bathing, good fishing; fine drives; MUSIC THREE TIMES DAILY; first-class attendance; unexcelled table; moderate prices. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st. E. H. ROGERS, Jr.

PROSPECT HOUSE.
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND. NOW OPEN. Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address
A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.
HOTEL ARVERNE,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

HORTON'S POINT HOTEL.
John Lellmann, Prop. Wm. Bassett, Man.
SOUTHOLD, L. I.
Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.
Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $30.

CATSKIL

WHISKY TRUST CONTESTS

Efforts to Enjoin the Reorganization Committee.

A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION VACATED

Stockholders Seek to Prevent the Committee from Buying in Property—Statement by Mr. Untermyer.

The temporary injunction granted on Thursday restraining the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust from bidding in or acquiring the property of the company at the sale set for August was vacated yesterday by Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court.

Nathan Bijur, counsel for the Reorganization Committee, appeared before Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and made an ex parte application to him for the vacating of the injunction order upon the ground that as the sale of the properties of the company would not take place until Aug. 14 the men who obtained the injunction could not be injured in the meantime.

The original return day for the argument of the motion was Wednesday next, but after consultation with counsel Justice O'Brien changed the return day of the order and said that he would hear the argument on Monday next and decide it in a few days.

A decision on the motion for a permanent injunction will be given before the sale of the properties of the company takes place.

Samuel Untermyer, who represents the complaining stockholders, says he will be prepared to argue the motion on Monday.

Mr. Untermyer said last night: "The contest which has just been begun by large stockholders of the Whisky Trust against the Reorganization Committee promises to be a long and bitter one, and will bring to light a great deal of the inside history of the methods of the trust since the Reorganization Committee was organized which has not heretofore been made known to the public.

"This suit marks the beginning of a most serious break in the ranks of the committee. The plaintiffs in this suit own over 15,000 shares of stock, which is a very large representation for a company of this kind. It is doubtful whether in the long stock list of the company a dozen actual owners of stock could be found. It is, as is well known, purely a speculative stock.

"The contents of the papers on which the motion for an injunction is to be heard next Wednesday in the Supreme Court have not been made known by the plaintiffs, but from what appears from the correspondence between counsel which preceded the beginning of hostilities, the grounds of the injunction asked for may be summed up about as follows:

"Plaintiffs say that the reorganization agreement is illegal; that every stockholder joining in it would be guilty of a criminal offense, and that every man who took his stock under that agreement would be personally liable for all the debts hereafter contracted by the new company, even for debts contracted long after he sold his stock, and that every person through whose name the stock passed would be equally liable. This is according to the very severe corporation laws of Illinois. Plaintiffs say further that this so-called reorganization is nothing more than an attempt to get around the anti-trust laws of Illinois; that the old trust and the old corporation were both declared illegal by the courts for the reason that they were a conspiracy against trade. The committee has now formed a new company with the same capital as the old company under the laws of Illinois, and proposes to give to each of the old stockholders the same amount of stock that he held in the old company, which, it is charged, is an attempt to evade the judgment of the Illinois courts, and is contrary to law.

"As showing the way these things are done, and the contempt in which the law has been held by the promoters of this new company, the same attorneys at whose instance the Attorney General of Illinois acted in having the old company declared illegal are now the attorneys for the Reorganization Committee in setting up this new company in its place."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Improvements to Go Into Effect on the Brooklyn Heights Road.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, under its new management, proposes to make many improvements in the system, as well as to introduce novelties which it believes the people of Brooklyn will be pleased with.

One of the ideas is to construct new cars, larger than the present ones, which will only be used for trolley parties. These cars will be mostly open ones, while a few closed cars will be built. They will be fitted up in the latest design, and the springs will be such as to make riding very agreeable.

The company has 200 miles of track, and the party can start out from any place and travel the entire length of the system in operation by the company, from Fort Hamilton to Jamaica, or from Greenpoint to Fort Hamilton.

President Bossier believes that one of the most pleasing route is along Flatbush Avenue, on the outside of Prospect Park, to the end of the route.

The closed cars will be mainly for theatre parties, and will be fitted up with draperies and electric lights, and will resemble regular parlor cars.

Col. T. S. Williams, the Secretary of the company, in speaking of the new idea, said: "The system of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with 200 miles of track, extending from Flushing to Unionville, and, by a connection with the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Road, out to Jamaica, can give one of these trolley parties many charming experiences. Lovely scenery, interesting localities, and all the phases of city life, from the wealthiest residential districts to the most squalid haunts of the most poverty-stricken classes, can be reached in this way. People will learn more of this great city. Their experiences will be widened, their knowledge will be increased. More important even than this will be the element of innocent amusement. Each party can have music along which will provide fun not only for its members, but for those along the streets through which it passes. We are sure, or as sure as can be, that the experiment will prove a success. The closed cars, which will be adapted for theatre parties, should also prove popular."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, announces the following rates from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., on account of the Cotton States and International Exposition: Washington to Atlanto and return, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week during the exposition, rate of $14 for the round trip, good to return within ten days; every day during exposition, rate of $19.25 good to return twenty days from date of sale; also return trip rate of $26.25, good to return until Jan. 7, 1896. This is the lowest rate ever accorded any similar exposition.

NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.

The Hartford Times moved on the 1st inst. into a new and spacious building, which has been specially fitted for its use, and is close by the office that it had occupied uninterruptedly for forty-one years. The Times is one of the best of the newspapers in a State that has very many good newspapers.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph prints a letter from a subscriber, who inclosed payment for another year and said: "Our father was a subscriber to the first number published sixty years ago, and his subscription has been continued uninterruptedly to this day by us."

The Buffalo Enquirer has set up a new and improved printing press, and emits from it a loud and prolonged hurrah over its well-earned success in a field in which it has many able competitors.

It is reported in Georgia that a soundmoney morning newspaper is to be established in Atlanta, and that it will be a first-class Democratic journal in every respect.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Union has issued a special, many-paged number to celebrate its fourth anniversary. It is a vigorous youngster.

COL. WINTHROP'S RETIREMENT

It Leaves the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army in a Peculiar Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The retirement of Col. Winthrop of the army to-morrow will leave the Judge Advocate General without a member of his corps in his office to assist him, a thing that has not occurred since the office was established. In view of the fact that this is the law office of the War Department and that the legal business of the department is increasing constantly with the growth of the country, it is a matter of surprise that in the general assignment to duty of the members of the corps to-day no one of them was put on duty in that office. The explanation, however, is probably to be found in the fact that the Judge Advocate General is assisted ably in his legal work by his chief clerk, J. N. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison has the reputation of being an able man and a good lawyer in general, and is looked upon by those in the War Department who are in position to judge as being one of the best military lawyers in the country. A legal education and twelve or fifteen years' practice in the courts before entering upon the duties of his present post, added to seven years' experience in that post, probably have prepared him to be of more assistance to the Judge Advocate General in legal work than any of the Judge Advocates who could have been assigned to duty there. Col. Barr, who is promoted to a Colonelcy, in place of Col. Winthrop, will remain at New-York, at his own request.

The following changes in the corps of Judges Advocate were ordered to-day by Secretary Lamont: Col. J. W. Clous, the Professor of Law at West Point, will take station at Omaha, and Major Davis will proceed from Washington to the Military Academy, under a detail made some weeks ago. Major S. W. Groesbeck will take station at San Francisco. Lieut. Edward Hunter will be relieved from San Francisco and report at St. Paul, relieving Capt. E. F. Glenn, who will go to Vancouver Barracks, relieving Acting Judge Advocate Capt. Charles McLure, who will rejoin his regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

COXEY NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

He Will Lead the Populists in the Ohio Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The Ohio Populists have nominated Coxey for Governor. The balance of their ticket is as follows: John H. Crofton of Cincinnati, Lieutenant Governor; George W. Harper of Greene County, Treasurer; W. V. Baker of Newark, Attorney General; E. D. Stark of Cleveland, Supreme Judge; W. A. Floyd of Dennison, Member Board of Public Works.

George A. Groot of Cleveland was indorsed unanimously by the convention as candidate for United States Senator.

The convention added to the platform submitted by the committee planks declaring it treason to issue interest-bearing bonds in time of peace; declaring that the trial of Debs was a subversion of the right to trial by jury; demanding that all public monopolies be nationalized; favoring the State control of the sale of intoxicating liquor without profit; declaring in favor of the election of all State and National officers by direct vote of the people; favoring the eight-hour system of State employment.

The Brownes Are Separated.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—It is announced that the redoubtable Carl Browne, who but a few weeks ago married Miss Mamie Coxey, the daughter of the Commonweal leader, has separated from his bride, and that Mrs. Browne is in seclusion in this city, John B. Miller is authority for the report. He says that Browne deserted his bride somewhere in New-York State.

DROPPED A LAMP AND HAD TO JUMP

Mrs. Koehler's Misstep Ruined a Business Made Good by Hard Work.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Koehler of 113 Bleecker Street some time ago established an embroidery business at their home. The business throve and at times they were obliged to sit up the greater part of the night to fill orders.

Mrs. Koehler started at 1 o'clock this morning to go down stairs with a kerosene lamp in her hand. She tripped and let the lamp fall. It exploded and set fire to the stairs. She and her husband burned their hands badly in a vain effort to extinguish the fire.

Mr. Koehler ran to the street to give an alarm and Mrs. Koehler went to her room to get her pocketbook. She found the stairs impassable on her return and was obliged to leap from a window. The distance was about twelve feet and she escaped with a bruised arm.

The building and its contents were destroyed. The loss was $1,800 on the building, a two-story frame dwelling, and $800 on furniture and machinery.

NO BLUE LAW SUNDAYS AT OAK BEACH

Now Business Manager Elliott Would Have Dancing in the Auditorium.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Directors of the University Extension movement, at Oak Beach, voted to-day to sustain Gilbert Elliott, Jr., Treasurer and Business Manager of the concern, in his attempt to keep the grounds open Sunday.

The announcement made by Treasurer Elliott that visitors would be welcome on the grounds Sundays aroused the ire of the Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the Babylon Presbyterian Church, Secretary and founder of the association, and last Sunday pastors of the local churches preached against the Treasurer's action. Petitions to the Directors, asking them not to sustain Treasurer Elliott, were circulated.

Treasurer Elliott, who is a lay reader in the Episcopal Church, also favors using the Auditorium for a dance hall, and there is every indication that an exciting contest is about to begin.

No Danger in This City from Anthrax.

President Wilson of the Health Board sent Chemist Martin to Trenton, N. J., yesterday to investigate the report that anthrax was prevalent among the cattle in New-Jersey, and that there was a possibility of diseased milk being sent to this city.

Mr. Martin telephoned President Wilson in the course of the day that he had consulted with the New-Jersey State Board of Health and had received assurances that there was no danger of diseased milk going to New-York from New-Jersey.

The disease, Mr. Martin said, was confined to cattle in Cumberland County, and these were being watched carefully by the authorities.

Disastrous Find of Dynamite.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Abraham Goldpin, twelve years old, of 45 St. Mary's Street, and a number of companions were playing in Contractor Dennis Murphy's yard this afternoon, when they found a stick of dynamite. They exploded it, and Goldpin was badly injured about the face and hands. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. His companions were shocked, but not hurt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:30 A. M.—139 West Forty-fifth Street; William Miles; damage, $2,000.

3 P. M.—344 East East Thirty-ninth Street; Joseph Hauska; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—146 Suffolk Street; Max Hunt; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—13 Carmine Street; Rooswitz Brothers; damage, $10.

6:40 P. M.—1,047 Second Avenue; Gustave Schwedhelm; grocery; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—13 West Sixty-ninth Street, unfinished building; owner, James Frame, 107 East Seventieth Street; damage, $5.

9:15 P. M.—261 Broome Street; Abraham Blatner, tenement; damage trifling.

11:30 P. M.—1649 Second Avenue; Edward Attwood, paint store; damage, $1,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Aug. 2.—The California heirs of Cornelius King, who died at the Napa Insane Asylum a few months ago, leaving property worth over $200,000 to four nephews in New-York, have decided to make a contest over his estate. Florence, Michael, and James Carey, children of King's sister, will endeavor to show irregularities in the execution of the dead man's will.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 2.—W. F. Dugay, a traveler for the American Boiler Company, New-York, fell from the 6:05 train, bound for Providence, to-night, and fractured his skull. His physicians think he cannot recover.

Corsicana, Texas, Aug. 2.—H. T. Whitehead, alias Lee Thomas, was hanged here to-day for the murder of J. W. Farley, a year and a half ago. Whitehead maintained his innocence to the last.

TRIAL OF CAPT. EAKINS

He Says He Knew of No Fund for Mrs. Herreman.

QUESTIONS AS TO HIS PROPERTY

He Has Been Active, He Declares, in Trying to Suppress Disorderly Houses—His Trial an Expensive One.

The trial of Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins was resumed at Police Headquarters yesterday morning before Commissioner Andrews.

The first witness called was Major W. H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Board of Police, who testified that Capt. Eakins's application for retirement was dated May 18. At the meeting of the board on May 20, the Captain's request for retirement was referred to the Committee on Pensions. At the meeting of the board on May 27, he said, Capt. Eakins made, in person, a request for retirement. The board voted not to grant the request, as charges were then hanging over the Captain's head.

In reply to the question as to what he had done to suppress disorderly houses, Capt. Eakins said:

"When Byrnes became Superintendent he sent for all the Captains and told them he didn't want any more reports of reputed disorderly houses. Either there were or were not any houses. If we reported there were none and the Superintendent got evidence that there were, he said he would put us on trial. If we reported that we had some disorderly houses the Superintendent expected us to suppress them."

Capt. Eakins said he had then reported that there were no such places in his precinct. From Jan. 1 to May 15 this year, he had arrested 1,145 women, and during his whole term in the precinct he had raided seventy disorderly places. As to a letter received from Secretary McClintock of the City Vigilance League, he said:

"There was nothing in this letter, except what any one who would walk through the precinct and take every woman he saw for an improper character, could write. I saw the Superintendent about it. I said that I could not prevent these women from living or taking a drink when they wanted it, or walking on the street. The letters I received from the Vigilance League and from the Parkhurst society did not spur me on in the least. I was doing all I could do."

Capt. Eakins denied that he had contributed any money to send Mrs. Herreman out of the city, or that he was in a pool to get other "dive keepers" out of the way. He denied that he was interested in keeping any one away from the Grand Jury.

"Didn't you ask Mrs. Herreman to keep away from the Grand Jury?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," said the Captain.

The witness denied that he and Superintendent Byrnes were on intimate terms, or that it was agreed between them that when one got out of the department the other should retire, too.

"Do you mean to say that Byrnes was hostile to you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes, I do," replied Capt. Eakins. "He had men in my precinct at all times of the day and night, just as you had, Mr. Moss, to try and find something against me. He could not do it; and you cannot do it, either, Mr. Moss. I consider this trial a crime."

When Capt. Eakins was about to leave the witness chair Commissioner Grant asked:

"What property have you?"

"I have a house in 105th Street valued at $24,000, on which I have a mortgage of $12,000. That is all."

"That $12,000 represents the savings of twenty-nine years?" said Commissioner Grant.

"That, and about $2,000 more," said the Captain.

"How much has this trial cost you?" asked Commissioner Grant.

"Tell the Commissioner," said Mr. Hess. "There is no objection. In fact, I am very glad he asked the question."

Tears came into Capt. Eakins's eyes as he said: "I have paid $1,000 to the stenographer and $3,000 to Mr. Hess."

"That is a quarter of your life's savings, is it not?" Commissioner Grant asked.

"Yes," replied the Captain, faintly.

"I think I heard you say just now that this trial was a crime," remarked the Commissioner.

"I called it so," said Capt. Eakins.

The Commissioner rose from his seat, slowly buttoned his frock coat, and after a slight pause, said quietly but firmly: "Well, I agree with you."

Commissioner Grant then left the room, leaving Eakins wiping his eyes with his handkerchief, and Mr. Moss dumb with astonishment.

The trial was adjourned until Monday afternoon, when it is expected that it will be concluded.

CAPT. GRANT AND THE EXCISE LAW

He Says He Has Not Been Lax in Trying to Close Saloons—City Vigilance League's Complaint.

A recent complaint made by Secretary A. W. Abbott of the City Vigilance League to the Board of Police set forth that there was great laxity in the enforcement of the excise law on Sundays in the Seventh Police Precinct.

Capt. Grant sent a denial to the Police Board yesterday and referred to the experience of the President of the board, who has visited the precinct and found the policemen prompt and vigilant. He said that on July 28 he had a policeman on duty in front of McMahon's saloon in Division Street, and declared that he is doing all in his power to prevent violations of the Sunday law.

F. E. Mitchell, manager of The City Vigilant, said last night that Mr. Abbott's letter was based on information furnished by him. The information was obtained and the letter was written prior to July 28.

Mr. Mitchell has written a letter to President Roosevelt in which he says:

"Capt. Grant states that he stationed an officer at McMahon's door on July 28. I note that nothing is said concerning June 23 and 30, and July 7. I would like him to state that he, or his officers, used all possible means on those days to enforce the law. Last Sunday a good showing was made, but Mr. Abbott made his complaint previous to that date, and relative to previous leniency concerning this saloon. I stated to Mr. Abbott that a police system which permitted a man with a 'pull' to do business, and compelled less powerful dealers to close their doors, was manifestly unfair. I make the same statement again.

"My information concerning the statement that Sergt. Brennan notified McMahon's people to 'keep the crowd away from the door,' was from a reliable source, and at the time I made the statement I could have proved it. At the present time, for obvious reasons, it would be a difficult matter to do so."

A letter was read at the meeting of the board yesterday from C. H. Torrey of 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, stating that he had been ill used by Acting Captain Grant of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and that he intends to call him out on the field of honor. He says he will stigmatize the Acting Captain as a coward.

"The man is either a lunatic or an imbecile," said President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt then told of several instances in which Mr. Torrey had made foolish complaints.

Persecution of Missionaries.

Father J. Mebrouski, who has been in Equador conducting religious revivals, was a passenger on the Colombian Line Steamship Finance, which arrived in port yesterday. Father Mebrouski reports a very bad state of affairs in Equador. Many of the missionaries, including priests and sisters, have been maltreated, and have barely escaped with their lives. Churches and convents have been burned and destroyed, and the inmates have suffered untold outrage. Father Mebrouski has gone to a convent in Elizabeth, N. J.

Pumping Out the Cairnehill.

The four-masted steel ship Cairnehill, which was beached Thursday afternoon on the west end of Governors Island with a fire raging in her hold, was being pumped out yesterday by a half dozen tugs. It was impossible last night to form any estimate of the damage sustained by the ship, and not until to-day will it be made known whether she will resume her deep-sea voyaging or be converted into a lighter.

Martha Reilly Did Not Mean to Kill.

Martha Reilly, who shot and killed Bridget Gregg, at 271 West Fortieth Street, Thursday morning, was exonerated by a Coroner's jury yesterday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE OVER

Nothing Remains but to Get Contractors' Signatures to Contracts—Some Talk of Violence.

The strike of the United Garment Workers against the contractors is practically over. Nothing remains now to prevent a peaceful settlement except the time necessary to sign the contracts for the ensuing year.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Tailors, United Garment Workers, met yesterday afternoon in Walhalla Hall. It as announced that the mass meeting which was to be held in Cooper Union Saturday night had been postponed until Monday night. The board stated that 5,000 strikers will return to work early next week.

There are 630 contractors in New-York, and 1,000 in all, including Newark and other places affected by the strike. Nearly 400 contractors in New-York have signed the strikers' papers for the coming year.

There were rumors of police interference in the work of the strikers yesterday, and considerable excitement was caused when Schoenfeld was summoned before Acting Superintendent Conlin late in the afternoon. He was accompanied by Lawyer Thomas J. Bradley. What was said and done at the conference is not known, but it was stated authoritatively at Headquarters that certain men representing the contractors had gone to Acting Chief Conlin and represented that there would be trouble to-day among the strikers. Schoenfeld is a personal friend of the Acting Chief, and the latter sent for him to receive personal assurances that the contractors' representations were unfounded. Notwithstanding this explanation it is known that two policemen from the Eldridge Street Station went to the headquarters of the Settlement Committee, 412 Grand Street, yesterday afternoon and told Schoenfeld that he was wanted at Headquarters, and it was generally supposed that he was under arrest.

It was represented that he had incited the strikers to deeds of violence, which have not materialized.

Schoenfeld remarked to some of his friends that the few contractors who had not given in yet were making their last "bluff." According to the agreement, which the strikers claim the contractors violated, the latter were to pay wages every Friday. Nearly 65 per cent. of the men claim that back money is due to them, and suits have been instituted against the delinquents.

The State Board of Arbitration met yesterday forenoon at the Murray Hill Hotel, and after having heard the contractors' side of the question, decided that no more sessions were necessary.

WOOL AND WOOLEN MARKETS

Firm Conditions in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia — Remarkable Firmness in London.

Reports from the wool markets for the last week to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal showed firm conditions.

Sales in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia aggregated 4,869,400 pounds domestic and 4,372,000 pounds foreign, as compared with 4,987,500 pounds of domestic and 3,186,000 pounds of foreign for the previous week.

The demand continued about the same as for the previous week. The sales included wool which was being delivered on "deals" made during the recent flurry. The large manufacturers were not in the market, it being evident that they had stocks sufficient to carry them some time, and that these stocks were owned at low prices. The prices ruling in the goods market indicate that goods are on a parity as to prices with the previous Spring season.

Closing days of the London sale, which ended last Tuesday, showed remarkable firmness in price, and the general feeling among dealers is that there will be no easing off in prices for some time. The weakest point in the wool market is in Territory wools, as prices have been carried to a point which brings the wools into unequal competition with fine foreign, and the probabilities are strong that they may be forced to recede. Still, the Territory wools are very desirable, and often exhibit a strength that is in seeming contradiction with other wools. Sales of Australian to arrive are being made, subject to approval on arrival.

The woolen goods market is strong as regards goods for immediate consumption, but unsatisfactory for goods to go into the looms. Dress goods, flannels, and blankets, &c., are advancing in response to a good demand. Men's wear woolens for Fall delivery are in good request, but the Spring season is moving in anything but a satisfactory way; the demand is mainly for low grades. This constitutes one of the adverse features of the wool situation.

The prices of carpet wools show a hardening tendency in face of a narrow demand. The week has developed a better inquiry, and large movements are promised for the near future.

A Libel Charge Duplicated.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 2.—Ex-Judge Winfield S. Overton, editor of The Long Island Sound, a local weekly paper, was arraigned before Justice MacKenna to-day on a charge of criminal libel preferred by John M. Sullivan, a private detective of New-York. He was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

Detective Sullivan then secured another warrant, making the same charge, on account of the contents of an editorial published subsequent to the one on which the original charge was made. Mr. Overton furnished another bond for $1,000.

Close of the Woman's Parliament.

PACHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Woman's Parliament at the Point of Woods closed today before an audience fully as large as that which greeted the speakers yesterday. The regular programme was carried out, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presiding. Mrs. Martha R. Almy gave an address on "The Declaration of Independence," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Cott spoke on "The True Democracy," and Mrs. Mary S. Howell gave a talk on "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century." Mrs. Jennie M. Lozier, Mrs. Harriett Keyser, and Mrs. Annie N. Meyer also spoke.

Beat His Nine-Year-Old Daughter.

For brutally beating his nine-year-old stepdaughter, Lydia, August Schaeffer of 522 East Eleventh Street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and was held by Magistrate Flammer for trial.

The child is being cared for by the Gerry Society.

The girl's body was badly bruised, and Schaeffer did not deny that he had whipped her severely, but he stated that she was a confirmed runaway, that she often stole money from her mother, and could not be controlled by gentle means.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—The following named officers are relieved from duty at the institutions of learning designated, to take effect on dates specified, and will proceed to join their respective companies: Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, Ninth Infantry, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1895; Lieut. John H. Wills, Twenty-second Infantry, Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., Sept. 1, 1895; Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., Sept. 1, 1895.

—Major Joseph M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, upon the assumption of duty by the regularly appointed agent, and will join his regiment.

—Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry, has been relieved from temporary duty with Troob B, Third Calvary, at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, and will return to his proper station, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, six months' sick leave.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Central Lake, Mich., Aug. 2.—Fire destroyed the general stores of H. Sissons & Co., the Cameron Lumber Company, and E. M. McFarland, C. E. Ramsey's printing office, J. A. Carey's meat market, John Desote's harness shop, and W. A. Truax's and F. M. Sear's store buildings. The rest of the town was saved by hard work. Losses aggregate $25,000, with little insurance.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 2.—The extensive lumber yards of Robert F. Oram, at Port Oram, Morris County, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $3,500.

Williamsburg, Ky., Aug. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the Kentucky Lumber Company's mill. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

FUNERAL OF SIMON WORMSER

Many Prominent Men Pall Bearers for the Dead Banker.

The funeral of Simon Wormser, the banker, was held yesterday at 886 Fifth Avenue, the home of his brother.

The coffin was almost hidden from view by the many floral tributes from friends. Conspicuous among the pieces was a large pillow, placed at the head of the casket, and inscribed "Father." It was from the children of the deceased. At the foot was a mammoth bank of white roses from his grandchildren.

Previous to the religious exercises the public was admitted to view the remains.

The exercises were simple, but impressive. The Rev. Dr. Gustave Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El read the Jewish ritual and said a prayer. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Sparger of the same congregation, who delivered a eulogy of the deceased. He spoke of his many good deeds and the worth in which he was held by all classes of people in New-York.

Among those present at the funeral were ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, James Seligman, George Seligman, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Edward Lauterbach, B. Ludwig, Jacob Bernheimer, Isaac Stern, Frederick Uhlman, Albert Stetthelmer, M. Schaefer, Henry Elias, Max Rothschild, S. D. Leasam, W. Hatfelt, Col. J. Keller, Leopold Wormser, M. Nathan, Meyer Lehman, Emanuel Lehman, Max Stadler, John P. Kelly, P. Krauss, Dr. Keeney, Lewis Sauer, and Morris Goodheart.

The pall bearers were Col. F. K. Hain, Edward Lauterbach, James Seligman, Abraham Wolff, Meyer Lehman, C. F. Tag, Lewis Ranger, Samuel Schaefer, Sigmund Newstadt, ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, Eugene Mayer, Edwin Einstein, David Kohn, and S. Stern.

The obsequies at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. J. Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El. The services for the dead were conducted according to the Jewish ritual, and Dr. Silverman delivered a brief eulogy.

OBITUARY RECORD

Christopher Oscanyan.

Christopher Oscanyan, formerly Turkish Consul at this port, died at 1,002 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening.

His funeral will take place at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will be in Silver Mount Cemetery, S. I.

The New-York Press Club, of which Mr. Oscanyan was a member, will be represented at the funeral by a committee consisting of Joseph Howard, Jr., James Tooton, George F. Williams, John W. Keller, A. L. Mackaye, and John A. Hennessy.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. Obed Baker III., a retired sea Captain, died at his residence, at West Dennis, Mass., yesterday morning, aged seventy years. He was one of the organizers of the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and at the time of his death was one of the largest owners. For years he had been a Director in the First National Bank of Yarmouth and the Bass River Savings Bank. He began sea life at the age of nine years, becoming a master at twenty-one, and retiring in middle life.

—William B. Sirritt, a prominent citizen and politician of Buffalo, was found dead in bed at his residence, 1018 Main Street, yesterday. Heart trouble is assigned as the cause of death. Mr. Sirritt served three terms as County Treasurer and several terms in the Common Council. His wife died four weeks ago.

—Frank Henry Klucken died Wednesday in his home, 468 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. He was seventy-four years old, and was well known as an expert bowler. He was the father of the famous Klucken boys, who compose the Qui Vive team.

—Dr. William A. Liddle, a well-known Mohawk Valley physician, and graduate of Albany Medical College, died last night in Dr. Mann's Sanitarium, this city, aged twenty-eight years. He was a son of Thomas Liddle.

—Ex-Judge William Beckett died yesterday at Woodbury, N. J. He had been in ill health for some time past. He was seventy years of age, and served eight years as Lay Judge of Gloucester County.

—The Rev. M. Orty, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, died at Mechanicsburg, Penn., yesterday, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Orty was President of the Pennsylvania Synod and part owner of Irving College.

—James McLaughlin, editor of The Stafford Springs (Conn.) Press, and a member of the Connecticut Board of State Prison Directors, died suddenly at his home yesterday morning.

MRS. C. F. EAGLE SEEKS DIVORCE

She Charges Her Husband with Cruelty and Abandonment.

Clifford Faithout Eagle, son of the late Commodore Henry Eagle, United States Navy, has been sued for a separation by his wife, Emily.

Mrs. Eagle, through her counsel, Kenneson, Crain & Alling, applied to Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Comon Pleas, yesterday, for alimony and counsel fees pending the issue of her suit.

Mrs. Eagle is the daughter of the late Moses B. Taylor, the wealthy wholesale grocer. She was married to Mr. Eagle by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, at the Church of the Incarnation, in this city, on Oct. 24, 1887. They separated in June of this year, and Mr. Eagle is now living with his mother, Mrs. Minerva Eagle, at 129 East Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Eagle and her eldest child are at the Castle Hotel, 103 Amsterdam Avenue; her two other children have been sent to friends in Walton, N. Y.

Mrs. Eagle charges that her husband has treated her in a cruel manner, and that he abandoned her and left her without means. She also alleges that he induced her to give him the deeds to two estates owned by her in Denver, Col., on the pretense that he would sell the property and give her the proceeds. Instead of doing so he mortgaged the estate for $3,500, which Mrs. Eagle says he retained, and which, in addition to a small mortgage previously existing, renders the property of little value.

She says that her husband will, under his father's will, upon the death of his mother, who is now seventy-nine years old, inherit $30,000.

Mr. Eagle denies all his wife's charges, and says that she has an interest in her father's estate, which is valued at $200,000. Mr. Eagle swears that he has always treated his wife kindly, and that he owns no property in New-York, and that his property in Colorado has been taken from him by his creditors since the commencement of this suit.

Decision was reserved.

A FATAL FALL FOR RICHARD PYNE

His Family Reticent as to How He Happened to be Killed.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the death of Richard Pyne, forty years old, who was killed early yesterday morning by falling from a window on the third floor of his home at 217 Monroe Street.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock A. M. when he was found crushed and bleeding on the sidewalk in front of his home. He was then unconscious, and no explanation could be obtained as to how he got out of the window. An ambulance was summoned, and he was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. He died there at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, without regaining consciousness.

The dead man was well to do, and was engaged in the cloak and suit business at 8 West Fourteenth Street. He lived with his family on the top floor of an old-fashioned three-story brick building. His wife and son would not give the least information regarding the dead man, except to state that he had been ailing, and had taken an overdose of quinine.

The information obtained by the police is that Pyne fell asleep by the window and accidentally fell out. His body was kept at the Gouverneur Hospital to await the action of the Coroner, who will have to decide whether it is a case of suicide or accident. Death resulted from a fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

The dead man's relatives refused to talk concerning his business affairs.

John E. Hurst in Town.

John E. Hurst, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, arrived in this city last night. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Stores close at one o'clock to-day.

Yesterday was a busy day in our shoe departments, with 3,600 pairs of good $3, $4 and $5 shoes reduced to $2 a pair, their only fault being so few of a kind.

Those left this morning are chiefly small sizes and narrow widths, so count yourself fortunate if you have a small foot.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Rev. Dr. Pentecost of London, England, will supply the pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Hall on Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25. There will be services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. each Sunday.

—Two grand concerts will be given to-morrow at Glen Island by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band at 1:30 and 4:30 P. M. The programmes for the concerts indicate that they will be of unusual excellence.

—Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Leah and family of 604 Madison Avenue are in the Adirondack Mountains, having taken a camp on First Island, Lake Placid.

—There will be music at Bronx Park this afternoon and at Washington Square Park and Rutgers Square Park on Monday evening.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Marlow, nineteen years old, an elevator boy in the Williamsburg Cork Works, Lorimer and Bayard Streets, was found dead yesterday morning, with his body wedged between the floor of the elevator and the floor of the building. The young man boarded in North Second Street, near Marcy Avenue. It is not known how the accident happened.

—Michael Schneider, who was arrested at Coney Island on July 22 for running an illicit still, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Benedict, in the United States court. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,000 bonds for the Grand Jury.

—The body of a drowned boy, fourteen years old and nude, was found at the north pier, Atlantic Basin, yesterday. It had been in the water only a short time.

—W. W. Hill, Commissioner in the United States Court of Claims, will soon visit Brooklyn, where he will adjust the overtime claims of letter carriers.

—Miss Phoebe Hendrickson has been appointed stenographer and typewriter in the office of Controller Palmer, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

—Public concerts will be given this afternoon in Prospect Park, Fort Greene, Tompkins, and Winthrop Parks.

Long Island.

—Two dwelling houses in Broadway, Long Island City, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. They were occupied by four families, the members of which escaped in their night clothes. The loss is placed at $7,000.

—There was a bicycle parade at Sayville yesterday morning, in which the Brooklyn guests staying at that place participated.

—Residents of Bay Shore have determined to enforce the State law against bicycle riding on the sidewalks.

—The Southampton Board of Education is considering the introduction of the kindergarten system.

—Capt. Oliver Herbert of Freeport caught 160 fine bluefish Thursday.

—The inlet to Port Jefferson Harbor is to be dredged.

—The Merrick camp meeting closed Thursday night.

Yonkers.

—It is probable that the Yonkers and Mount Vernon Boards of Aldermen will have a match game of baseball Labor Day, the latter having challenged the former to a contest on the diamond field. Committees are arranging the details and the members, when they think they are unobserved, are quietly learning the mysteries of catching the ball.

—The open catboat Owl, owned by Vice Commodore Youmans of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, has been returned to her anchorage, after being swamped last Saturday during a squall in Haverstraw Bay, when she dumped her passengers into the Hudson, and nearly drowned some of them. She was not injured any by the mishap.

—Special Republican primaries were held in this city Thursday evening, to vote on the question of choosing candidates for municipal offices directly at primaries or at conventions. There was a large majority in favor of returning to the old plan of voting directly for the nomination of candidates at primaries.

—Several trolley car parties have been given late in the evening, after the usual traffic has ceased. Vari-colored incandescent electric lights illuminate the cars, and music adds to the enjoyment. Warburton Avenue, Park Hill, and the Mount V

Saturday
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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

HAT TRADE HAS REVIVED

Manufactories in the Orange District Running Full Time.

MANY WORKINGMEN ARE BENEFITED

Wages Will Be Increased as Soon as the Wool Imported Under the McKinley Tariff Is Used Up.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—No surer indication of the return of good times has probably manifested itself than the revival of the hatting industry in the Orange district, where manufacturers and journeymen have lived from hand to mouth under the constant shadow of financial ruin and idleness since the tariff agitation, which began with the introduction of the McKinley bill, and made what was formerly one of the most thriving industries in New-Jersey uncertain and unprofitable.

The hatting district of Orange includes over twenty-five large factories, with a number of big forming mills, block-making shops, box factories and "buckeyes," giving a total capacity of from 30,000 to 40,000 dozen hats a day when all the factories are in active operation to their full limit. It is estimated that in busy seasons 3,000 persons are given employment in the hatting trade, and that over 2,500 families in the Oranges are dependent upon the industry for a living.

Until the fluctuating term of tariff revision and hard times began under the Harrison Administration hatting thrived in the Oranges, and not only did the factories give employment at good wages to local residents, but men came from Newark and other cities to work in the Orange Valley factories. Almost any kind of a hatter could easily earn $25 a week, and girls easily made $12 and $15 a week at trimming hats, while expert makers and finishers had no trouble in earning $5 and $6 per day. For the last few years, since the unsettled condition of business subsequent upon the uncertainty of tariff changes began, the hat factories have been running on half time, or less, much of the time, with a reduced number of employes. The increased cost of material caused by the enlarged duties upon hatting fur under the McKinley bill had the effect of reducing wages so that the manufacturers might turn out hats at former prices. Prosperity vanished. In its place had come hard times, hunger, and poverty.

Then came the Sheriff. Many of the hatters had saved money, and, in addition to providing comfortably for their families, had been able to build for themselves attractive homes, trusting to the continuance of good times to pay off the necessary mortgage, with its accompanying interest. At $40 a week this was comparatively easy, but when wages dropped to almost nothing, and the best workmen in the vicinity were obliged to sustain their entire families on $8 and $10 a week, the interest was naturally neglected, and Sheriff's sales have been frequent.

Manufacturers have been obliged to borrow money to keep their business running, trusting to the speedy repeal of the injurious laws and the return of public confidence and business activity to get back the amount of their loans. When the Fifty-third Congress failed to make speedy amends for former misdeeds by passing reformatory laws, as the country demanded, without delay, several firms gave up. The final adoption of a lower and satisfactory tariff rate gave relief. But in many cases it was too late to prevent financial ruin and distress. To this cause was due the recent failure of McGall Brothers and Porter, Crofut and Hodgkinson, two of the largest hatting firms in the Orange district.

When the prohibitive McKinley tariff was finally removed, and other branches of manufactures and commerce began to show renewed activity and prosperity, a revival was naturally looked for in the hatting industry. It came somewhat later than the return of good times in the iron and other industries. The reasons for the delay were easy to find. Jobbers and retailers were slow in regaining confidence, and slower in determining to order new stock. Then the straw hat season began, and the trade in that line proving to be greater than ever before, no felt hats were ordered until needed for this Fall and Winter. These orders began to arrive at the factories last month, and were greeted with joy by thousands of Orange workmen and dealers upon whose interests the depression in hatting has been most disastrous.

Many of the factories which have been running for a long time upon short time and with reduced forces are now employing a full complement of hands for the first time in three or four years, and are working overtime to fill their orders.

At the factory of F. Berg & Co., on Forest Street, Orange Valley, which is one of the largest in the Orange district, the representative of the New-York Times was told that the firm was unable to turn out hats as fast as the orders were received. The rush of orders at the present time, said Abram S. Overmiller, the bookkeeper for the firm, was unusually interesting and encouraging, because of the fact that at this season the Fall trade generally tapers off, the custom being to close out orders about Sept. 1.

William Youmans, at the factory of Connett, Read & Co., on South Jefferson Street, was confident that better times were not far distant for the hatters, because of the return of public confidence consequent upon the improbability of further tariff tinkering. His firm, as also that of Berg & Co., had been among the lucky ones during the hard times, and had kept running nearly on full time. But a marked improvement over last year's trade was at present noticeable.

At the big factory of C. B. Rutan & Co., on Valley Road, West Orange, Superintendent Miles Hanchett said that the present season was more active than any before in several years. Their factory was running on full time, and orders were coming in rapidly. The grade of hats was cheaper than formerly, Mr. Hanchett said, and, as a consequence, neither manufacturers nor employes were making as much money as before the ruinous tariff agitation began.

Other firms that reported increased activity and a prospect for better times were J. J. Perrine of Mechanic Street, Cummings, Matthews & Co. of Orange Valley, Austin, Drew & Co. of Nassau Street, Brennan & Carr of Wallace Street, Gardner & Youmans of Freeman Street, McChesney & Fischer of McChesney Street, Ellor Brothers & Hall of East Orange, the No Name Company of Mitchell Street, and others.

The present low wages of employes, it is believed, will improve as the industry improves. Nearly all the soft and stiff fur hats made in this country, especially the higher-priced grades, are manufactured from imported raw material, which comes from Belgium and Holland. On this material, under the McKinley law, there was a high tariff. The price of manufactured hats did not increase proportionately, and the result was a reduction in wages to correspond with the increase of cost of material. Although the cost of material has been greatly reduced by the lower tariff, there is at present considerable of the high-priced fur still in stock at the factories, which must be used before there will probably be an increase in wages.

Already the renewed activity in hatting is affecting the other local business favorably. Despite the fact that the demand is for cheaper hats, and that the wages are now smaller, the cost of living, provisions, clothing, &c., is also greatly reduced to the hatter from the prices he paid a few years ago.

Interest on Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Treasury experts, figuring upon the daily quotations of the prevailing prices, have reported to the Secretary that investors in United States securities realized during the month of July at the following annual rates of interest upon their investments:

United States 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1904, 2.92 per cent.
United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1925, 2.839 per cent.
United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1907, 2.762 per cent.

Crushed to Death in a Paddle Wheel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—Edward Flannagan, forty years old, who resides in New-York, this morning was caught in the paddle wheel on the Continental Line steamer Day Star, aboard which he was a fireman, and crushed to death.

He and Patrick Spillane were tightening up bolts in the paddle box when the engineer, supposing that the men had finished their work, started up the engine. Spillane escaped without injury, but his companion was caught and killed almost instantly.

TRENTON RUBBER CO. IN COURT

Rule to Show Why a Receiver Should Not Be Appointed Granted by Vice Chancellor Bird—Return To-day.

TRENTON, N. J. Aug. 2.—In the absence of Frank A. Magowan, President and General Manager of the Trenton Rubber Company, an application was filed in the Court of Chancery to-day for the appointment of a receiver for the concern. Magowan is in Chicago and has telegraphed that he will be in Trenton in a day or two.

Counselor James Buchanan, representing Jacob Burnstine of New-York, filed the application. A rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was granted by Vice Chancellor Bird and made returnable before him in this city at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The bill of the plaintiffs alleges that a note for $1,998, given by Magowan to Burnstine, had gone to protest. Other papers for smaller sums and given to divers other persons had been recently dishonored. The Trenton Rubber Company, the bill further alleges, has promissory notes outstanding to the amount of $200,000, and accounts payable amounting to $100,000 more. The plaintiffs hold that the company is insolvent and that the prompt appointment of a receiver is necessary to properly conserve the best interests of all the creditors of the company.

Attached to the bill of complaint is an affidavit made by William P. Hayes, the confidential secretary of Mr. Magowan. He gives the assets of the company as amounting to $607,000, which includes doubtful accounts aggregating $323,000. The liabilities amount to $503,789.51. The capital stock of the company is $200,000, nearly all of which has been held by Magowan until recently, when, it is said, he turned a considerable portion of it over to large creditors and backers in this city and elsewhere. The affidavit of Hayes says that recently numerous suits were brought against Magowan. Creditors, becoming distrustful of his ability to meet his obligations, refused to renew maturing paper for him. The holders of most of the company's outstanding notes are unknown except to Magowan himself.

Since the institution of the suits in question Magowan has taken no active part in the management of the company. The affidavit concludes with the statement that there is no money on hand now with which to pay wages amounting to several thousand dollars, which are due to morrow. It is understood that application will also be made to-morrow for the appointment of a receiver for the Eastern Rubber Company, of which Magowan is also the head.

Magowan is interested heavily in the Brenton Oil Cloth Company, and has an interest in the Trenton Watch Company. He recently, while living apart from his wife, his name was unpleasantly connected with that of another woman, who, it is reported, is also in Chicago at the present time.

Magowan until the last year or two was phenomenally successful in business. He was twice Mayor of Trenton, and six months ago announced himself as a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. For several years he was the Republican leader in local politics. He made a great deal of money in pottery, and when a Wall Street syndicate and others bought the five largest potteries in the city two or three years ago, and formed the trust known as the Trenton Potteries Company, he was made General Manager. He relinquished the position in a few months, however, retaining a considerable stock interest in the trust. He is also President of the New-York and Philadelphia Traction Company.

CONTROLLER PALMER'S NEGLECT COSTS $50

He Might Not Have Discharged Crummey Had He Been Well Informed.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn last February removed Robert Crummey, an assistant warrant clerk in his office. Mr. Crummey applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement, on the ground that he was a veteran volunteer fireman.

The Controller alleged that the position held by Crummey was a confidential one, and also that he was not aware that Crummey was a veteran. In his sworn affidavit Controller Palmer said:

Defendant further says that he did not know, prior to the service upon him in the month of April, 1895, of the papers in the above entitled proceeding, that the relator claimed to be a volunteer fireman or to be entitled to any of the privileges of the so-called Veteran act.

Counsel for Crummey put in the deposition of Secretary Campbell of the Civil Service Commission, which said that in the printed civil list for 1894, a copy of which was in the Controller's office, Robert Crummey's name apears as a veteran fireman. Justice Gaynor yesterday decided in favor of Crummey and said:

In view of the fact that the Controller had in hand the civil list, and it was his official duty to regard it and follow it in respect of the employes in his department, and that upon such list it was noted in connection with the petitioner's name that he was a veteran, I cannot, of course, give to the affidavit of the Controllers, that he did not know that the petitioner was a veteran, any controlling effect. As to the other questions raised, I must, of course, follow the recent decision of the General Term in the cases of Drake, Davis, and others. The motion is granted with $50 costs.

Controller Palmer will have to pay the $50 out of his own pocket.

IS CREDITOR, NOT BEBTOR, HE SAYS

Assistant District Attorney Maguire of Kings Must Be Examined.

Edgar R. Hodgkinson asked Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to punish Assistant District Attorney John Maguire of Kings County for contempt of court in failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. Justice Gaynor yesterday handed down the following memorandum:

While the judgment stands the defendant must obey the order in supplementary proceedings. I cannot believe that the defendant meant any contempt of court, as he himself is a responsible public officer. Let him therefore be examined and if there be a technical contempt that will purge him of it.

Judgment for $3,549.35 was entered against Mr. Maguire, who is third Assistant District Attorney. In his answer he acknowledged that the judgment was entered against him in New-York County, and execution was issued in Kings County, but was returned unsatisfied. Part of the judgment was subsequently paid. He says that after this he was required to appear in supplementary proceedings, and was given only two days' notice, and, being ill, was unable to appear. Then, he declares, an order was obtained to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Maguire says he was attorney for this plaintiff in an action to establish a lost will, and that he came into possession of $4,208.

He says an agreement was entered into by which the judgment against him was to be satisfied upon the payment of $1,500. He paid $800 down, and at various other times paid the balance. He claims that the plaintiff had broken the agreement with him. He also alleges he has papers to show that out of the $4,208 he had spent $3,557, leaving only $651 to pay his fee, which was $1,500.

El Dorado Reports a Wreck.

The Morgan Line steamer El Dorado, five days out from New-Orleans, arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning. Capt. Byrne reports that on Aug. 1, Cape Hatteras, beating west one-half south, the El Dorado passed close to the wreck of a vessel. The hull was about 150 feet long. The bow projected six feet above water, but the after part had settled down until the rail was awash. In the port side could be seen a large hole. The rails, timbers, and planking were smashed in, indicating a collision. All the spars were missing, and nothing could be seen to indicate the character of the vessel. No name was visible. Leaving the wreck the El Dorado three miles further north passed a schooner's lower mast with considerable rigging attached, which might have been part of the wreck. This derelict lies in a position which renders it dangerous to vessels bound north or south around Cape Hatteras.

Bids for the Street Paving.

The bids for paving several streets with asphalt have been tabulated under the direction of Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield, but it has been decided not to make the award until next Tuesday. Mayor Strong, Commissioner Brookfield, and Deputy Collis had a talk on the subject yesterday.

Gen. Collis says that the St. Louis company, which is the lowest bidder, has, so far as he knows, laid only one important pavement, and that in Peoria, Ill., where, he says, the city authorities and the company are in a controversy.

MR. BUCK THE ENGINEER

Will Look After the New East River Bridge.

C. C. MARTIN MAY AID IN THE WORK

Jacob Worth's Candidate Not Accepted—What Mr. Buck Has Done and What He Says of the Proposed Structure.

Leffert L. Buck of 46 East Twenty-first Street was yesterday selected by the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge to be their chief engineer at an annual salary of $10,000. The Commissioners also agreed to ask Chief Engineer C. C. Martin of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to accept the position of consulting engineer.

Mr. Buck's most dangerous rival for chief engineer was Virgil D. Bogue, who was regarded as the choice of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican "boss" of Brooklyn, and of the Brooklyn Commissioners, who were credited with a desire to serve ex-Senator Worth, but Mayor Schieren, who is opposed to Worth on all questions, was even more hostile to Mr. Bogue's aspirations than Mayor Strong or any of the New-York Commissioners, and it was his attitude on the question that defeated Mr. Bogue.

The Commissioners met in executive session yesterday afternoon in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, 49 Chambers Street. Mayors Strong of this city and Schieren of Brooklyn and the full Board of Commisisoners, Messrs. Thurber, Wales, and Deeves of New-York, and Baird, Sperry, and Batterman of Brooklyn, were present at the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours.

The utmost secrecy was observed by the Commissioners, all the doors leading to the meeting room being shut and guarded against intrusion, but, during the first half hour of the session, loud voices could be heard in argument. The excitement subsided by degrees, until finally everybody appeared to have stopped talking, and a Quakerlike silence settled over the place. Commissioner Sperry of Brooklyn then emerged smiling, and announced to the reporters that the Commissioners, after debating the merits of the candidates, had unanimously elected Leffert L. Buck chief engineer.

The Commissioners then resumed their meeting, and half an hour later they adjourned, referring all questions to Commissioner Thurber for further information.

Commissioner Thurber said that Chief Engineer Martin of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge would be invited to accept the position of consulting engineer. Mr. Martin's experience fitted him, the Commissioners believed, for such a position better than any one else. If he cannot accept the offer, some other engineer will be chosen.

The Commissioners decided to give a public hearing at 2 P. M. next Wednesday, Aug. 7, to all persons interested in the proposition of the East River Bridge Company to sell land and plans for the new bridge to the two cities.

"It will be necessary," said Commissioner Thurber, "to settle that question before we proceed with the work of building the new bridge." It will then be necessary to determine the character of the ground by boring before plans for the structure can be settled upon, though some part of the work on the superstructure can be advanced while the borings are going on."

Mr. Buck is about fifty-five years old. He is a native of Canton, St. Lawrence County, this State. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Sixtieth New-York Volunteers, and went to the front, serving under Gen. Slocum. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta.

Mr. Buck returned North at the close of the war and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer in 1868. He then served under Gen. George S. Green on the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, remaining at that work more than two years. He resigned to go to South America, where he was engaged for a year in locating railroads, and afterward had charge of the building of the Verrugas aqueduct on the line of the Lima and Oroya Railroad.

Mr. Buck returned to the United States and assisted in the building of the Louisiana and Missouri bridge across the Mississippi, and after the panic of 1873 he was in the Toledo and Wabash Railroad shops at Springfield, Ill. He remained in the United States only two years, returning in 1875 to Peru, where he constructed three bridges on the Chinbote and Huaraz Railroad, after which he again returned to this country and supervised the renewing of the Niagara suspension bridge.

For one year Mr. Buck was resident engineer for the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and then he went to Portland, Oregon, where he designed the bridge across the Wilamette River.

Mr. Buck entered into partnership with G. W. McNulty in December, 1883, and remained with him nearly five years. During that period Mr. Buck designed two single-span combination bridges for the Northern Pacific Railroad and one nine-span and draw bridge across the Columbia River, at Pasco, Washington. He dissolved partnership with Mr. McNulty, opened an independent office in this city as a consulting engineer. He has since designed two iron arch bridges across the Genesee River at Rochester and two iron arch bridges across the Niagara River, to supersede the two suspension bridges at the Falls. The present railroad suspension bridge is not large enough for its purpose, and it is proposed to run trolley cars over the carriage and footway bridges. The present railroad bridge has a span of 821 feet, but the new arch bridge will have a span of only 550 feet, while the span of the carriage bridge, which is now 1,268 feet, will be shortened to 840 feet.

Mr. Buck last year designed a pier for the Trinidad Asphalt Company, which has been erected at Trinidad. Connected with it is a tramway for carrying pitch from the lake down the hill and out into the bay in buckets.

Mr. Buck said yesterday he was not prepared to talk about the new bridge, but the piers above the span would probably be of steel and would be stronger than the heavy stone piers of the present structure.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON OFFICE HOLDERS

Evarard R. Todd Killed by a Trolley Car—Daniel G. Hatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Evarard R. Todd, for many years document clerk at the Smithsonian Institution, who was thrown from an electric car Wednesday while coming into the city, died without recovering consciousness. He was fifty years old, and leaves a family.

The death of Daniel G. Hatch, Chief of the inspection division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Department, from typhoid fever, was reported this morning. He was attached to the New-York and Brooklyn branches of the bureau at the time when the work of eradicating pleuro-pneumonia was receiving most attention. Mr. Hatch was a native of Kentucky, and a relative of Congressman W. H. Hatch of Missouri.

Timekeeper Leonard Drowned.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—John Leonard, twenty-one years old, was found drowned at the foot of Eleventh Street this morning. He was employed by R. P. and J. H. Staats, dock builders, as a timekeeper, and was last seen at the docks at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is supposed that he fell into the river while trying to move a log from the end of the pier to the shore. The body was taken to New-York, where Mr. Leonard's family live.

Will Help Mrs. Gardner.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Mary Livermore publishes an open letter to Mrs. Gardner, the missing Nebraska delegate to the Christian Endeavor Convention, who disappeared mysteriously in this city, urging her to visit the writer at her home in Melrose. The letter concludes: "Don't hesitate to come where you will be welcomed, sheltered, helped, and this little break in your life shall be wholly repaired."

SILVER FOR CRUISER BROOKLYN

William Berri Says $5,000 Can Be Raised Easily in the City for Which the Vessel Is Named.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn is to receive a testimonial from the residents of the city after which she is named. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn will appoint a committee next week to take charge of this matter.

The battleship Maine and the cruiser Cincinnati have each received handsome silver services from the citizens of the State and city, respectively, for which they were named.

William Berri, who two years ago proposed the presentation of a testimonial for the cruiser, is again ready and has promised to donate $100 to start the subscriptions. He has talked the matter over with his fellow members of the Montauk Club, and they have offered to subscribe.

Among those who have promised to give $100 each are J. Rogers Maxwell, Henry W. Maxwell, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Charles A. Moore. Mr. Berri says $5,000 will be subscribed without the least trouble, and that a handsome silver service will be presented to the cruiser, bearing the name of Brooklyn.

"I see some effort has been made to boom such a presentation as a newspaper enterprise and advertisement," said Mr. Berri. "I hope no attempt will be made to limit it in that way. This gift should come from the people of Brooklyn and be made by them in a spirit of public pride and generosity. If a little town in the State of Maine can be generous, this big city can be more so, and it will be. As to the sort of gift, I mention a silver service, as that seems to be the common thing. It shows up better."

The cruiser Brooklyn, it is expected, will be launched in a few weeks from the Cramps' Philadelphia yard.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE CATHOLIC UNION.

Mayor Strong to Review a Parade and Make an Address—Commissioner Also to Speak.

Mayor Strong accepted an invitation yesterday to take part next Wednesday in the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

He will review the parade of the Roman Catholic temperance societies, and he will make an address at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall in the evening. Among the other speakers will be President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board, Excise Commissioner Murray, ex-Postmaster James, ex-Judge Noah Davis, State Senator O'Sullivan, and the Rev. Dr. Doyle. Mr. Roosevelt has been chosen as the principal speaker.

The invitation to Mayor Strong was extended yesterday morning through the Rev. Dr. Doyle and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who called at his office.

This celebration will bring together the largest assembly of Catholic temperance societies ever held in this country. The Rev. Dr. Doyle is the General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The union has received within the last year an increase in membership of over 10,000 persons. Dr. Doyle says he intends to present to the city a great object lesson, showing that there is a strong element in Roman Catholic circles in favor of total abstinence.

The union will open its convention at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, in Columbus Hall, in West Sixtieth Street. Only the delegates will be admitted to this meeting. Solemn Pontifical mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock A. M. Mgr. Satolli will be the celebrant. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent advocates of total abstinence in this country, will preach the sermon. Archbishop Corrigan, with many high officials of the Church, will be present.

A business session will be held in the afternoon, and early in the evening the parade will start from the Paulist Church, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. The march will extend as far south as Thirty-fourth Street, and the return will be by way of Fifth Avenue to Carnegie Music Hall. The route has not yet been entirely mapped out. It is expected that there will be at least 10,000 men in line.

The big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will begin at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mayor Strong, Commissioner Roosevelt, and many dignitaries of the Church will occupy seats on the platform.

It is intended to make the reception to the Mayor and to Mr. Roosevelt as hearty as possible. The idea is to give a demonstration on the part of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America that the organization is in close sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt in his efforts to enforce the excise law in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Doyle said yesterday: "We are in hearty sympathy with all that the present administration is doing to curtail the saloon power, and we shall do all in our power to support the Police Board and the Mayor in their efforts to enforce the law."

Dr. Doyle intends that the meeting shall refute the assertion of some politicians that the Catholic voters demand that saloons be opened Sundays. It is significant that one of the speakers will be a Tammany Senator.

The delegates will attend a requiem mass at 9 o'clock Thursday morning at the Paulist Church, and the rest of the day will be devoted to the transaction of business at Columbus Hall.

Business sessions will also be held on Friday, and on Saturday the visiting delegates will be taken on a trip up the Hudson by the temperance societies of the city.

The committee having charge of the jubilee will make its headquarters at the Hotel Empire. The convention will, it is thought, bring 50,000 persons to New-York.

WILL OF FRANK LENZ FILED FOR PROBATE

Leaves Everything to His Mother—Attempts to Recover His Body.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—After hoping against hope for over two years the relatives of Frank Lenz, the missing bicycle rider, have come to the conclusion that he has been murdered, and in accordance with this fact this morning filed his will. The news which brought them to this decision was received by Arnold Schneider, the representative of the Turkish Government in this city. The information consisted of a transcript of the records of the State Department in Washington, which were sent to them from the Turkish officials at Constantinople. The latter said that there was no doubt that the rider had perished and that he had met death at the hands of eight Arabs who have been trailed and detected by means of the police force of that country. The will leaves everything to Frank's mother, Mrs. Maria Anna Lenz.

No inventory accompanied the document, so it is impossible to ascertain the value of the property. As soon as the word was received at Washington a special agent was appointed to attend to the recovery of the body, which was buried near Erzeroum. As near as it can be learned Lenz was killed between the villages of Kuttali and Dahar, about sixty-five miles from Erzeroum. United States Consul Robert M. Chilliton left for Turkey several days ago and expects to recover the body.

Evidence Against Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The police have found a woman who slept in Durrant's house the night Minnie Williams was killed, and who says she heard young Durrant come in after midnight. He started to burn something in the stove. His mother called to him, and asked what he was doing. He replied that he was burning some old letters. The visitor says she detected burning cloth, but thought no more of it until after Durrant's arrest. The police decline to say whether the woman will be called as a witness or not.

Cup Defenders in Fire.

The success of the popular firework displays every Saturday night in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach after the Japanese and Chinese "War" spectacle, has been so marked that an effort will be made to make them as varied as possible. The wheelman in fire will be sent up to-night, the wire running from the stage to the diver's mast, and the candidates for the cup defenders on the water will also be pictured in living fire.

FENCE WAR NOW IN COURT

Rapid Transit Workmen at St. George Score Victory by Waiting.

POSTS RAISED AND PLANTED AGAIN

Electric Railroad People Quiet for the Sake of County Dignity—Affidavits as to the Disputed Triangle.

ST. GEORGE, S. I., Aug. 2.—Injunctions caused a temporary suspension of the three-cornered railroad war over the little triangular strip of property at Jay and South Streets to-day.

Pursuant to the orders issued at the special meeting of the County Board of Supervisors, at 10:30 o'clock last night, County Engineer Morrison returned to the seat of war with a company of men prepared to tear down the wire fence which the Rapid Transit Railroad Company had erected in the county road about the triangular strip which it claims to own, and across which one of the tracks of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company's road must pass.

The Supervisors had passed resolutions condemning the Rapid Transit officials for forcibly preventing the engineer from carrying out their order to remove the obstruction and commending the engineer for his bravery during his battle with Superintendent Gannon and his force, and three of the Supervisors came to witness the second engagement. It was nearly midnight when the disputed triangle was reached. The fence was up in the roadway and Superintendent Gannon was in command of the guard. Nothing was done until Capt. Blake had arrived and took command of the force of police. Then the engineer advanced upon the fence with his zappers and miners. Mr. Gannon had retreated, and in five minutes the four posts and few yards of wire were tenderly laid upon the sidewalk, where the village of New-Brighton has jurisdiction. But it was not on the country road, and a guard was posted, supported by four policemen, to prevent its second erection.

All was quiet until 6 o'clock this morning. The policemen had finished their tour of duty and left. This was the Rapid Transit Company's opportunity, and its army appeared in force. The handful of guards representing the county saw it would be useless to oppose such an overwhelming force and fell back in good order. In ten minutes the four posts and those strips of wire were again in the county road.

Engineer Morrison consulted counsel when he discovered the condition of affairs this morning and decided that as the railroad construction could not go on, the dignity of the county would not suffer, and its ability to make good its grants could not be called into question, so the Rapid Transit was left in possession of the field.

The dispute will probably be carried into the courts. Superintendent Gannon is confident that his company will be able to sustain its claim that the county road encroaches upon its property. He stated to a reporter for The New-York Times that the tax maps show that his company has paid taxes on the disputed triangle up to date, and that he can secure many affidavits of residents in the neighborhood and of the contractor who did the work that ex-County Engineer Bacot set back the fence in order to make a better turn at that corner.

The affidavits of Mr. Bacot and his former assistant, John T. Parsons, presented to the Supervisors yesterday, declare emphatically that no change in the fence line was made and that the truth of this statement is proved by the field notes now on file in the County Engineer's office of the surveys for the county road at that point, made in 1890, nearly a year before the change is alleged to have been made.

The two injunctions issued by Justice Gaynor against the electrical railroad company are returnable next Tuesday.

HENRY H. SPAULDING, BROKER, DISCHARGED

His Business Method Was Peculiar, but No Case Was Made Against Him.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The case of Henry H. Spaulding, the broker, who was charged with grand larceny by George Lesher of Albion and arrested in New-York last week, came up in the police court this morning.

Mr. Lesher swore that during the past two years he bought wheat at different times through Spaulding, as his broker. He asked him how he was doing business, and he replied that he was buying the wheat direct from Chicago, through F. W. Walker & Co. of the Buffalo Grain and Stock Exchange, which, he supposes, was Mr. Allen. He had sent Spaulding various sums of money by express from Albion as margins, and on Aug. 15 bought through him 10,000 bushels of May wheat on margin. Mr. Lesher said he expected that if he asked to have the wheat delivered to him it would be delivered.

John C. Allen, the Buffalo broker, was next called, and described his manner of doing business. He made transactions with firms in Chicago connected with the Board of Trade. He had done business with Jamison & Co. and McIntyre & Wardwell.

In his dealings with Mr. Spaulding the orders were entered upon a sheet and sent to Chicago by wire. No books were kept in the office; memoranda were made and placed on a spindle, and at the end of the day these were thrown into the waste paper basket. His only books were bank books.

All the evidence was very indefinite, and District Attorney Forsyth, after Mr. Allen left the stand, said that the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the court in holding Spaulding, and he was discharged.

DELIVERY OF MAIL TO CONVICTS

A Post Office Decision with Respect to Jails and Prisons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Judge W. A. Millen of the law division of the Post Office Department has rendered a decision which will govern the delivery of mail matter by jail officials to convicts in penitentiaries. The same ruling will be applicable to inmates of charitable institutions, at the discretion of the officials. The ruling is as follows:

State and county institutions for the confinement and punishment of parties convicted of crimes have the right to prescribe rules and regulations as to communications from outside parties to convicts. While they have no right, without the consent of the convicts, to open the letters addressed to them, yet they have the power to refuse to deliver or permit to be delivered to the convicts any letters addressed to them, unless they will consent that the letters be opened in the presence of some officer.

Where mail is addressed to a convict it is proper to deliver the same to the officer in charge of the prison. While this would not authorize the officer to open such letters, he would have the power, if the State and county laws or regulations of the prison so authorized, to refuse to deliver such letters to the convict during his imprisonment unless he consents that they be opened in the presence of the officer.

This decision settles a point that has given rise to a good deal of controversy.

Killed by an Ice Wagon.

Jacob Kirchewis, fourteen years old, of 146 Ludlow Street, while crossing First Avenue at Eleventh Street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over by a team and ice wagon owned by the National Ice Company. He received injuries which caused his death before a doctor could be procured to attend him.

Found a Hand and Arm Afloat.

A policeman of the Amity Street Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday saw a package floating in the river at the foot of Atlantic Avenue. He managed to get it, and on opening it found it contained part of a human hand and arm. It is believed that the members belonged to a medical student.

To Close Cooper Union Library.

The library and reading room of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning from next Monday to Aug. 19.

HAWAII NOT FIT FOR ANNEXATION

Congressman Hilborn Is Convinced of this from Personal Investigation Among All Its Citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Congressman Samuel G. Hilborn has returned from a five weeks' trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he went to enjoy a rest and, incidentally, study the various questions that have racked the little Government from end to end within the last two years.

"I was very much surprised," said the Congressman to-day, "when a San Francisco paper published what purported to be a statement made by me while at a banquet in Honolulu, that I had declared myself in favor of annexation, and that it was my intention immediately upon the convening of Congress in December to introduce a bill for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

"I made no such statement; do not believe in annexation at the present time, and it is not likely that I ever will. The situation at present is one of grave difficulty, and the population is in no condition, nor is it of the proper material to make a State of. There are the natives, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and but a smattering of the Anglo-Saxon race. Under these conditions I would never advocate annexation, and I believe it would be a fatal mistake to bring about such a result. I talked with all classes of people—royalists, constitutionalists, and those who are indifferent—and I found that the present Government was built on too small a pedestal. There is in the islands a population of 100,000 people, and out of that number less than 10,000 participated in the creation of the present Government. . . . When Congress convenes in December I will not make any move to bring about annexation, nor will I take a single step in the direction of legislation until it comes up in the course of regular business. In that event I will be fully equipped with all the information necessary to act with judgment and impartiality. Not a stone was left unturned by myself to learn all sides of the question, and at the present time I am satisfied that before long the Queen will return to the throne."

NO BRIDGE TRAINS FOR A DAY

Terminal Improvements to be Hurried Sunday—One Roadway for the Use of Foot Passengers.

The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will be partially closed Sunday for the first time since the public began to use it. Superintendent Martin, yesterday, issued this statement:

By reason of changes being made at the New-York station of the bridge, trains will be discontinued at 11:48 P. M. Saturday night, and will probably resume again, their trips, some time on Sunday evening. The promenade will also be closed during the same time; foot passengers and vehicles will cross on the roadways.

C. C. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
Aug. 2, 1895.

Every person who uses the bridge has noticed the great changes that are being made at the New-York terminal.

When the cable stops to-night a gang of eighty men will take possession of the bridge, and will build the temporary track. This track will run out a distance of 250 feet from the station, and the descent will be gradual, until it strikes the regular tracks. A temporary platform will also be erected, and the passengers, after being landed, will reach the present platform by means of a temporary staircase.

The trains will run again Monday, but not by cable. The cable will not be used again until the improvements are completed. The cars will be drawn by the locomotives, and consequently the public will be inconvenienced for a time.

Chief Engineer Martin has notified the Union Ferry Company of the changes, and additional boats will be provided to accommodate the increased traffic.

The north roadway will be open for pedestrians, while the south roadway will be utilized for carriages and other vehicles.

MR. COTTLE'S ABDUCTOR IN JAIL

One of the Men Who Lured the Buffalo Lawyer Away for a Ransom Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—George Allen, the tool of Claude Strong, alias John C. Emery, the abductor of Lawyer O. O. Cottle, is locked up at Police Headquarters because he was foolish enough to think that Mr. Cottle was not bold enough to give him up. Allen arrived in Buffalo Wednesday morning and registered at the Mansion House under the name of J. W. Mason. He called on Mr. Cottle yesterday and presented a letter from Emery stating that Allen was authorized to make a settlement. Mr. Cottle pretended to negotiate with Allen, but quietly sent word to the police, and Allen's arrest was the result.

Allen's first act in the famous abduction case was his going to Mr. Cottle's office with the note through which the lawyer was lured to the Baynes Street house. Afterward Allen served as Emery's representative and visited Edmund P. Cottle, the lawyer's son, for the purpose of getting ransom. He met E. P. Cottle at Fort Erie and conducted in behalf of Emery the negotiations for a settlement on the sum to be paid for Mr. Cottle's release.

It will be remembered that Emery alleged that he had paid Cottle a large sum of money to obtain for him from the Governor of Ohio a pardon for a crime committed in Cincinnati several years ago, for which he was sentenced to the penitentiary, but escaped and fled to Canada. This pardon was not secured, and Emery charged Mr. Cottle with appropriating the money to his own use and demanded restitution, which demand he sought to enforce by kidnapping Mr. Cottle and holding him for ransom.

The letter from Emery which Allen presented to Mr. Cottle yesterday stated that a settlement could be made for $2,500 and that Allen was authorized to receive that sum.

Allen was examined by Police Superintendent Bull this morning, but refused to give any information as to Emery's whereabouts. Allen said his right name was John W. McDonald, and that he came here from New-York Wednesday. He was accompanied by Hugh O. Pentecost, a New-York criminal attorney. The latter is in the city, but has not yet been found. From letters found in Allen's possession the police say they have a clue that will enable them to have Emery in custody within a short time.

TRAMPS KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK

They Were Riding in a Freight Car That Was Completely Demolished.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 2.—A freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad broke in two on a heavy grade near Stark Siding early this morning. The rear end crashed into the first section, and ten cars were wrecked. A dozen tramps were riding in a furniture car, which was smashed to splinters.

When the trainmen came up they were horrified to see arms and legs of human beings sticking from all parts of the wreckage. Thomas Collins of South Bethlehem, Penn., lived just long enough to give his address, and state that his mother, Mrs. Dennis Collins, should be notified.

Three others, badly mangled, were taken out. Two of them were dead, and the third died on the way to the hospital. Michael Moran of Cleve

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Withdrawals of Gold from the Sub-Treasury Cause Uneasiness.

ACTIVITY AND WEAKNESS IN SUGAR

Grangers Lower in Sympathy, but the General List Shows Resistance—Whisky Trust Litigation—The Coming Big Corn Crop.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Something more than $2,000,000 of gold was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury today, and the fact gave the professional element an excuse for selling the stock market. Of the amount withdrawn, $1,000,000 was for the account of the Bank of Montreal, and it was announced late in the day that this gold was not for immediate shipment. It was explained that last year the bank had brought considerable gold from Canada to this country, and that the present transaction was merely for the purpose of replenishing its stock. Should the bank's requirements be such as to make necessary the shipment of gold to Europe, the metal would undoubtedly go, but for the present the purpose is to hold it in the vaults of the bank. Messrs. Crossman & Brothers, coffee merchants, drew another million, and it will be shipped to-morrow, together with some unimportant amounts by other firms. Messrs. Crossman's shipment, following, as it does, the million sent by the same firm a short time ago, is pretty conclusive evidence that there is no profit in that transaction.

Gold shipments at this season should really cause little anxiety. In the first place, the time is at hand when bills will be in plentiful supply, so that the movement is not likely to run to large proportions. In any event, when one considers that the growing corn crop, supposing its ultimate yield to be 2,300,000,000 bushels, and placing its value at the abnormally low price of 30 cents a bushel, represents $690,000,000 taken out of the ground, what possible factor in the financial situation can the export of even $10,000,000 in gold be? The shipment serves the purposes of a few speculators who are anxious to acquire stocks at lower prices than the prevailing level, but beyond the purely sentimental effect produced in the stock market the loss of the yellow metal at this time is absolutely of no importance.

Uneasiness created by the gold shipments, the weakness in Sugar, and selling by bear traders combined to bring about somewhat lower prices for the general list. More than 37 per cent. of the day's business was done in Sugar, the speculative movement in which is entirely apart from conditions governing other stocks. There are two parties to the speculation, and the contest for supremacy has been a hot one. Until to-day the interest working for the advance has been successful, but this afternoon the bears succeeded in breaking the price 3⅞ points, and the stock closed at its lowest price of the day. Other Industrials, although somewhat lower, held fairly well. Distilling was raided at the opening, on the injunction proceedings brought by the Greenhut clique, but the stock recovered its loss when it became known that Judge O'Brien had vacated his own injunction. There will be undoubtedly other proceedings to obstruct the rehabilitation of the property, but the Reorganization Committee is confident that the outcome of its efforts will be successful.

The only railway stocks which were at all active were the Grangers, and they suffered in sympathy with the decline in the specialties. Burlington lost 1⅝, St. Paul 1¼, Rock Island ⅞, and Northwestern ⅝, yet all reports represent the condition of the crops on the lines of the roads mentioned as most promising. General Manager Truesdale of the Rock Island and Vice President Ripley of the St. Paul combine in predicting the largest corn crop ever grown. There was only a small business done in the low-priced specialties, and their losses were only fractional.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand continued light. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 3¾@4 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for choice six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $100,019,426, and the balances were $7,517,422. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,003,225.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@66⅞. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 66⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d. per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$35,273,734
Imports for the same period	21,541,558
Net exports	$13,732,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,270,745
Net exports to date, 1893	57,687,787
Net exports to date, 1892	43,410,962

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.90 for sixty days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89½ for sixty-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90½@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

International & Great Northern 2d	1
Oregon, R. & N. certificates, t. r.	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st Tenn.	2½
Tol. A. A. & N. M. 1st t. r.	1½

DECLINED.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	2
Colorado Midland 4s t. r.	1
Northern Pacific con.	1¼
Oregon Improvement con.	1
Savannah & Western 1st t. r.	1
United States Cordage 1st	2
Wabash 2d	1

Government bonds were ¼ lower for the 5s and the 4s of 1925. There was a sale of $16,000 5s, coupon, at 110¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122¾
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63, and $9,000 South Carolina 6s non-fundable, at 1½.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $3,150,726, against $3,037,337 last week and $1,830,532 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,128,479, against $3,338,628 last week and $1,249,172 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	147	150	5
American Cotton Oil	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½	28	100
American Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	74½	76	100
American Express	115	115	114⅞	114⅞	113	115	..
*American Sugar Refining	116¾	117	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅝	115,076
*American Sugar Refining pf	105⅞	106	105	105	104¼	105	923
American Tobacco	112⅜	112½	111½	111⅜	111¼	111⅜	1,325
Atch, Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅝	9,730
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	32½	32⅝	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	32½	1,725
Atlantic & Pacific	1¾	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	645
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64	65½	10
*Bay State Gas	19	19	19	19	15	..	200
Canada Southern	55¼	56¼	55¼	55⅞	55⅝	56	4,891
Central Pacific	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	19	204
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21½	530
Chicago Gas	57½	57½	56⅝	56¾	56¾	56⅞	21,635
Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	156	161	10
Chicago & Northwestern	101¼	101⅝	100¾	101¼	101	101½	3,395
Chicago, Bur & Quincy	91¼	91¼	90	90¼	90¼	90½	16,285
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48½	49	1,400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71½	71½	70½	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	23,250
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127¼	127	127¼	127	128⅜	250
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79¼	79¼	78¼	78⅝	78⅝	78⅞	13,017
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37	37	37	37½	38	325
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	5	4⅜	4⅜	4½	5	245
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24¾	500
Consolidated Gas Company	142½	143½	142	142½	142¼	143½	1,600
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	131	131	130½	131	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd	20½	21⅛	20½	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	8,310
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100	100	100	100	97¼	99½	10
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57⅝	200
General Electric	36⅜	36⅝	35¾	35¾	35¾	36¼	2,450
Illinois Central	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	101	101⅜	600
Iowa Central	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	10¾	11	450
Iowa Central pf	36½	36½	36	36	35½	36½	255
Laclede Gas	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	26¼	26¾	535
Lake Erie & Western	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27	27½	225
Lake Erie & Western pf	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¼	84¼	170
Lake Shore	150	151½	150	150½	150	153	447
Long Island	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86	87½	20
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	16⅜	17½	655
Louisville & Nashville	62½	62¼	61⅛	61½	61¼	61⅝	8,150
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅞	200
Manhattan Consolidated	114	114⅞	113¼	114⅜	113⅜	113¾	1,550
Michigan Central	102	102	102	102	101⅛	102½	120
Minneapolis & St. Louis	22⅛	22¼	22	22	21⅜	22¼	624
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83	84	6
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	49⅛	50	670
Minnesota Iron	64½	64½	64½	64½	63½	65	100
Missouri Pacific	37¼	37½	36⅞	37⅛	36¾	37	6,680
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	400
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	2,250
Mobile & Ohio	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅜	100
*National Lead Company	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35	35	35¼	980
*National Lead Company pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	92	175
National Starch	8	8	8	8	7½	8	100
New-Jersey Central	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	103	250
New-York Central	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	101¾	102⅛	235
New-York & New-England	56	56	56	56	55	56¼	200
New-York & New-Haven	205	205	205	205	204	205	2
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	16¾	17½	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	10⅜	10⅜	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅞	1,230
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	25	250
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	11	11¼	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	20½	20½	20	20	20	20½	300
North American	6¼	6⅞	6	6⅜	6	6¼	800
Northern Pacific	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	5⅛	5¼	450
Northern Pacific pf	19	19	19	19	18¾	19	132
Ontario Mining	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	50
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	17¾	50
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	7¼	151
Pacific Mail	29	30	29	29⅝	29⅝	30	3,850
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17¾	18	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	4,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	21	21	19¾	19¾	19½	20	685
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	55	55	55	55	54½	55	300
Pullman Palace Car Co.	175⅜	175⅜	173	175	174	176	323
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¼	17¾	432
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	92	92	92	92	91½	92½	100
Southern Pacific	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	26	25¾	26¼	500
Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	590
Southern Railway pf	42½	42⅝	42	42½	42¼	42¾	2,873
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36⅜	37	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	2,900
Texas Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅞	365
Union Pacific	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13	13¼	1,211
United States Cordage	2¾	2⅞	2	2	2	2½	2,805
United States Cordage pf	4¼	5¼	4¼	5¼	3	4	563
United States Cordage gtd.	8	8	8½	8	8½	7½	800
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	4	4	4	4	3	3	200
*U. S. Cordage pf., 1st in. pd.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	5	7	90
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	13½	13½	13½	13½	12	15	100
United States Rubber	41	41	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾	575
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94¼	100
*United States Leather	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	13¾	16⅝	700
*United States Leather pf.	85	86⅜	85	85¼	85	85½	3,770
Wabash	9	9	9	9	8⅞	9⅛	700
Wabash pf.	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21½	21⅜	21½	3,585
Wells-Fargo Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	108	113	22
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	93½	93	93	92⅞	93¼	5,081
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅞	7,935
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	51⅝	54	110
Total sales							304,945

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	66⅝	66¾	66⅝	66¾	66⅝	66⅞	20,000

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st, 1,000 .. 42
Atch, T & S F gn 4s When issued
15,000 .. 82
10,000 .. 81⅞
10,000 .. 82
25,000 .. 82
1,000 .. 81⅞
At, T & S F adj 4s New When Issued
5,000 .. 95¾
5,000 .. 95⅞
4,000 .. 94⅞
10,000 .. 95
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 .. 80⅝
2,000 .. 80½
89,000 .. 80⅝
3,000 .. 80⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instlimt paid
5,000 .. 33¾
6,000 .. 33½
5,000 .. 33⅝
4,000 .. 33½
27,000 .. 33⅝
50,000 .. 33½
10,000 .. 33⅜
25,000 .. 33
50,000 .. 32¾
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 .. 94
4,000 .. 94½
Baltimore & O 1st Parkersb'g Branch
7,000 .. 122
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
18,000 .. 102⅞
6,000 .. 102½
Bur C Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s
1,000 .. 97⅜
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 .. 150½
Canada South 2d
1,000 .. 108¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s
27,000 .. 117
23,000 .. 117
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000 .. 112
1,000 .. 112⅜
Chic & O Gen 4½s
10,000 .. 83¼
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
5,000 .. 120½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000 .. 92⅜
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
27,000 .. 101
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
14,000 .. 105
5,000 .. 105¾
5,000 .. 105
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
4,000 .. 90¼
5,000 .. 90
15,000 .. 90⅛
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
10,000 .. 92½
St Louis Div 4s
5,000 .. 96

Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
22,000 .. 49¼
Colorado Mid 4s Trust Co Certfs
8,000 .. 28¼
10,000 .. 28
Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000 .. 103½
Col, H V & Tol 5s
7,000 .. 94
3,000 .. 93¾
2,000 .. 93¾
Col & Ninth Ave 1st
13,000 .. 111⅜
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 .. 82¼
4,000 .. 82⅝
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st
9,000 .. 98⅞
1,000 .. 99
1,000 .. 98⅞
East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s
2,000 .. 92¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
2,000 .. 109⅛
3,000 .. 109¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
10,000 .. 110
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
4,000 .. 82
Kan Pac 1st Cons
10,000 .. 74
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 .. 96¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000 .. 102¾
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
8,000 .. 111⅜
5,000 .. 111¼
Long Island G M 4s
1,000 .. 100½
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
1,000 .. 85
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
1,000 .. 100
5,000 .. 100¼
Lo, N A & Chic G M
7,000 .. 75½
8,000 .. 75¾
5,000 .. 76⅝
6,000 .. 76⅜
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000 20F .. 64⅜
1,000 .. 64¼
10,000 20F .. 64¼
5,000 .. 64½
15,000 .. 64½
10,000 20F .. 64¼
6,000 .. 64⅜
Mich Cent Cons 7s
5,000 .. 120⅜
Mexican Int 1st 4s
6,000 .. 75½
5,000 .. 75¼
Mil & St P 7s, Gold
1,000 .. 123½
4,000 .. 123⅞
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
6,000 .. 68½
25,000 .. 68¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000 .. 105⅜
2,000 .. 105½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
1,000 .. 143
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
4,000 .. 110¾
North Pac 1st Coup
5,000 20F .. 117
Nor Pac 2d Coup
24,000 .. 103
North Pac 3d Coup
10,000 .. 74
North Pac Cons 5s
1,000 .. 44
25,000 .. 43½
10,000 .. 43¾
15,000 .. 43
10,000 .. 42⅝
1,000 .. 42¼
4,000 .. 42⅜
Trust Co Certfs
15,000 .. 43¾
5,000 .. 42½
Oregon R & Nav 5s
5,000 .. 96
Oregon R & Nav 5s
5,000c .. 95
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 .. 96
Oreg Short Line 6s
Trust Receipts
31,000 .. 100
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d
6,000 .. 36
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 .. 84
5,000 .. 84¼
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s
7,000 .. 80¼
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 .. 72⅞
35,000 .. 72½
Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
4,000 .. 85½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
2,000 .. 76⅝
Roch & Pitts Cons
5,000 .. 120
St Jo & Grand I Inc
11,000 .. 10
St L & Iron M 5s
2,000 .. 84½
5,000 .. 84
St L, Southw'n 1st
1,000 .. 80½
4,000c .. 80½
St P & Sioux C 1st
1,000 .. 132½
San A & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 .. 65½
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s
4,000 .. 105¾
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 .. 83⅝
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 .. 85
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs
4,000 .. 49
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
1,000 .. 95
10,000 .. 95¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 .. 97½
2,000 .. 97⅞
Tenn, C Ir & R 6s Birmingh'm Div 1st
2,000 .. 93
Tenn Div 6s
1,000 .. 91½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 .. 93⅜
Tol, A A & N M 1st Trust Receipts
3,000 .. 85
Union Elev 1st 6s
11,000 .. 105
5,000 .. 105¼
6,000 .. 105½
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
10,000 .. 98¾
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes
20,000 .. 95¼
Union Pac 1st, 1896
1,000 .. 106⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000 .. 107
Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000 .. 107¼
U S Cordage Co 1st
2,000 .. 43
1,000 .. 42
4,000 .. 42½
15,000 .. 41½
5,000 .. 41
Small Bonds
2,000 .. 39
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 .. 107½
2,000 .. 107⅝
9,000 .. 107¾
5,000 .. 107⅞
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
9,000 .. 77
11,000 .. 76½
7,000 .. 76¾
1,000 .. 77⅛
2,000 .. 76
Wabash Deb Ser B
20,000s3 .. 30½
10,000 .. 30¼
5,000 .. 30⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 .. 105⅞
4,000 .. 105⅝
Registered
1,000 .. 105⅝
Wn, N Y & Pa Gen
41,000 .. 47⅜
8,000 .. 47½
Wn Col Trust 5s
3,000 .. 110¾
2,000 .. 111

Total sales .. 1,545,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62¼	65
American Coal	90	..
American District Tel.	33	40
American T. & C.	96	..
American Tobacco pf.	111	113
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	1½	2¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	51	..
Canadian Pacific	52	54
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	180
Chicago & E. Illinois	54	55
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	101	102
C. & N. W. pf.	145	147½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & L. Dev.	7½	8½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
Delaware, L. & W.	160	161¼
Denver & R. G.	14⅜	15
Denver & R. G. pf.	47½	48¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	60
Detroit Gas.	28½	31
D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14
Evans. & Terre Haute	41	42
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	55	..
Flint & P. M.	15	15¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	40	46
Great Northern pf.	127	131
G. B. & W. t. r.	½	1⅛
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	24	25
Illinois Steel Co.	71	75
Ind., Ill & Iowa	15½	18
Kanawha & Michigan	8½	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	10½	..
Laclede Gas. pf.	84	86
L., N. A. & C. pf.	26⅜	27½
L., St. Louis & T.	⅞	1½

*Unlisted.

Mah. Coal Road .. 106 .. ..
Manhattan Beach .. 4 7
Maryland Coal pf. .. 50 70
Mexican Central .. 12 13
Mexican National Certificates .. 2¼ 2⅝
N. C. & St. Louis .. 68 90
National Linseed Oil .. 28 30
National Starch 1st pf. .. 50 ..
New Central Coal .. 7 9
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. .. 70 ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. .. 31½ 33¼
Norfolk Southern .. 65 ..
Norfolk & Western .. 3¼ 4
Norfolk & Western pf. .. 15 15½
Northwestern Tel. .. 106 ..
Oregon Imp. .. 11 13
Oregon R. & N. .. 25 30
Pennsylvania Coal .. 320 ..
Peoria & Eastern .. 5 8
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash. .. 47¾ ..
Pitts. & W. pf. .. 31 31½
P., F. W. & C. .. 162½ ..
P., F. W. & C. sp. .. 150 ..
Quicksilver .. 3¼ 3¼
Quicksilver pf. .. 19 ..
Rens. & Sar. .. 170 ..
Rio Grande W. .. 17½ 18½
Rio Grande W. pf. .. 42 44
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg .. 115 ..
St. J. & G. I. .. 2 3
St. Paul & Duluth .. 20 31
St. Paul & Omaha .. 41½ 41⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf. .. 116 120
St. Paul M. & M. .. 116 118
Southern Cotton Oil 45
Twin City R. T. .. 28¼ ..
Twin City R. T. pf. .. 100 ..
T. P. Land Tr. .. 10 11
Toledo & O. C. .. 45 49
Toledo & O. C. pf. .. 78 81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M. .. 2½ 2⅞
*Toledo, St Louis & K. C. .. 6 7
Union Pacific, D. & G. .. 5¼ 6
United Staes Express .. 41 43
Utica & B. River .. 150 ..
*Western Union Beef .. 10¼ 10⅜
Wisconsin Central .. 6 6¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref. 1st	116⅜	117⅛	113⅜	113⅜	37,670
Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	20
Am. Tobacco	112⅜	112⅜	111½	111½	80
Nat. Lead	35	35	35	35	90
Nat. Lin. Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	110
North Amer.	6	6	6	6	100

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 2d 3-4s	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	$15,000
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	7,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Butte & Bos	22.50	22.62½	22.50	22.62½	300
Boston & Mon	90.87½	91.00	90.87½	91.00	90
Total sales					2,295

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September Option	69⅞	70	68¼	68⅝	1,004,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	93	98
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	..
American Typefounders' pf.	29	32
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car	23½	24½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	80½
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Becton Construction pf.	69	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	101½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21
Brooklyn City Railroad	177½	178½
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106⅜	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	86	88
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	148	154
Celluloid Company stock	65	70
†Central & South American Tel.	119½	124½
*Cent. & South. Amer. Tel. scrip	117	122
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. of N. Y.	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	164
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	21	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	2	..
Cin. Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	50	53
Chi. & Nor. P. R. R. stock	2	2¾
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	91	93
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	89	..
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	87
Detroit Gas stock	29	31
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R. R.	94	96
Dry Dock, B'way & 7th Ave. R.	163	173
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	102	105
Ensley Land Company	¾	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	193½	195½
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	750	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. &

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,980,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway.
234 Fifth Av.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
32 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York, and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement that a meeting of the Certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, August 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies (which will be furnished on application) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

In order to enable bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds to participate in the benefits of this Plan, the Committee has resolved to remit the penalty, $25.00, heretofore imposed between this date and the **3d day of August, 1895**, after which day no Bonds will be received for account of the Committee except upon the payment of a penalty of $25.00 per Bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

Default having been made in the payment of interest, the undersigned has been requested by holders of more than one-third of the outstanding bonds to take steps to secure co-operation among a majority of bondholders for their protection.

Bondholders are asked to send their signatures, addresses, amounts of holdings, and suggestions as to proposed committee to

M. L. SCUDDER,
32 Liberty St., New-York.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
DATED OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Referring to the advertisement of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., dated Aug. 1, 1895, calling in for payment the entire issue of the above bonds on the first day of February, 1896, the undersigned give notice that they are prepared to purchase such bonds in anticipation of payment by the company at a price equal to their redemption value on that date, less a discount of 3 per cent. per annum.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
23 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

Financial.

The Triumph of The Monetary Trust.

The Governors of the New-York Stock Exchange have been called together in special session to consider The Monetary Trust in its relations to the membership of one of their firms. The apparent question is whether a corporation can do a commission business through Exchange membership, but the real fact is that The Monetary Trust is a new force in Wall Street and they have not yet learned how to regard it. All reforms are born in tumult, and The Monetary Trust has climbed up through this agitation to a higher level and more independent plane of operations. Henceforth it will execute its orders upon the New-York Stock Exchange, or the Consolidated Exchange, or the London Stock Exchange, or the Boston Stock Exchange, or upon any other Exchange, where at a given moment the desired stock is selling at the lowest price. For this remarkable service it will charge one-sixteenth more than the commission paid the broker upon the Exchange where the contract is executed, and I now express the opinion that our customers will obtain their stocks at a lower average cost than if our orders were confined to one Exchange. If an account is prosperous, the commission is relatively insignificant, and if it is not prosperous the customer should not conduct it at all. Such distribution of the securities held by The Monetary Trust will prove advantageous, in many ways, and remove them further from that manipulation which is almost daily reported as used upon the New-York Stock Exchange for the disturbance of values. There are certain Stock Exchange firms who have whined for years because outside brokers get the business and do not execute their orders, but they whined still more when the agents of The Monetary Trust appeared upon their floor and did execute their orders. Amid this clamor The Monetary Trust forges to the front, because it is right, while "Error wounded, writhes with pain, and dies amidst its worshippers." Fearing lest the announcement that a meeting of the Stock Exchange Governors had been called to discuss The Monetary Trust might give false impressions, I have asked the Committee of that Exchange to name an independent accountant who shall examine the books of The Monetary Trust and make his report public. It will then appear that all the capital of the company has been paid in in cash, that it has never assumed a risk for its own account, that it has bought and now holds all the securities which its outstanding contracts require, and that the financial transactions heretofore undertaken have been such as to merit, win, and increase the confidence of those who have thus far relied upon it.

FRANCIS C. CARLEY, President.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY
BONDHOLDERS'
Reorganization Committee.

The Reorganization Agreement of July 17th, 1895, having been underwritten for the full amount, bondholders and stockholders desiring to participate therein are requested to deposit their securities on or before August 5th, 1895, with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, or the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Boston. Assessments (one-third payable on deposit) as follows:

Guaranteed stock, $15.00
Preferred stock, 7.50
Common stock, 3.75

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE,
Secretary, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 1st, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 20, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the third day of September next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Guyer, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
of
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executors:

100 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
600 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
3 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Quincy R. R. Bridge Co.
150 shs. North Chicago St. Ry. Co.
65 40-100 shs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co.
650 shs. Baltimore Traction Co.
$11,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
$10,000 West Chicago St. Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
$8,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Reg. Bds.
$20,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1900.
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1921.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$5,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
(By order of Administrator.)
$2,000 Atchison, Col. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905, Nov., 1893, coup.
$1,000 Penn Township, County of Osborne, Kan., 8 p. c. R. R. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone Co. Gen'l Mtge. Convt. 5 p. c. Bd., 1920.
$4,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1923.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., 1901, Dec., 1893, coup.
$1,500 Florida Pebble Phosphate Co. 7 p. c. Gold Mtge. Bds., Wed., June, 1892, coup.
159 shs. Florida Pebble Phosphate Co.
68 shs. Illinois & Miss. Tel. Co.
50 shs. Canada Southern Ry. Co.
18 shs. Gold & Stock Tel. Co.
1 sh. Atlantic & Ohio Tel. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
23 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
25 shs. Eighth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. South Brooklyn Sawmill Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. U. S. Projectile Co., (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y., (hyp'd.)
20 shs. L. I. Safe Deposit Co., (hyp'd.)
61 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
100 shs. Ohio Southern R. R. Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co., (hyp'd.)
40 shs. L. & M. Chauncey Real Est. Co., L't'd., (hyp'd.)
$500 People's Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 6 p. c. Bd., 1900, (hyp'd.)
$1,000 Min. & St. Paul Ry., St. Paul Div., 1st Mtge. Convt. Gold 7 p. c. Bd., 1902, (hyp'd.)
$2,000 Union Gaslight Co., Brooklyn, 5 p. c. Cons. Mtge. Bds., 1920, (hyp'd.)
10 shs. Adams Express Co., (hyp'd.)
1,000 shs. American Art Publishing Co., (hyp'd.)
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
51 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.

Boston Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order, made in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of its Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncanceled coupons, said coupons being for the periods and belonging to the bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $150,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $26,000 Milton & Sutherlin R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $800,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $195,000 Haxtown & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $103,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $47,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with the conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF AUGUSTINE SMITH & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau Street, New-York City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AUGUSTINE SMITH retiring from business.

Either partner will sign in liquidation.

Dated August 1, 1895.

AUGUSTINE SMITH.
GEORGE LA MONTE.

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned begs to say that he will continue the business in his own name as the successor of the firm of AUGUSTINE SMITH & CO.

Dated August 1, 1895.

GEORGE LA MONTE.

Meetings and Elections.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 58, capital stock of The Home Bank, N. Y., standing in the name of William Campbell. All parties are warned against negotiating the same, as duplicate has been applied for. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 54, capital stock of The Home Bank, N. Y., standing in the name of E. Stephenson. All parties are warned against negotiating the same, as duplicate has been applied for. E. STEPHENSON.

TRUST COMPANIES' GOOD SHOWING

They Earned $14,983,946 and Paid to Their Depositors as Interest $5,368,665—
Paid $3,657,048 in Dividends.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Superintendent C. M. Preston of the State Banking Department has completed his tabulation of the annual reports of the thirty-seven trust companies in the State, showing their financial operations for the year ended June 30, 1895.

It shows that the resources of these companies have increased $45,681,665 during the year, and that the total surplus fund of these institutions has increased $1,808,113. The profits of these companies during the year were but $51,069 more than for the preceding year.

The companies declared in dividends during the year $159,348 more than during the preceding year. The undivided profits of these companies showed July 1 an increase of $466,473 over those of the same date in 1894.

The tabulation of the reports of these companies for the year ended July 1 last is as follows:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$22,819,964
Stock investments	103,895,812
Real estate (estimated value)	7,585,370
Amount loaned on collaterals	154,958,366
Cash on hand and in deposit	67,623,408
Amount loaned on personal securities	32,750,541
Other assets	5,919,530
Total	$395,552,991

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$29,100,000
Surplus fund	38,368,145
Undivided profits	5,667,371
General deposits	181,302,531
Deposits in trust	132,119,690
Other liabilities	7,995,254
Total	$395,552,991

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total am'nt of profits during the year	$14,552,991
Interest credited depositors during that period	5,368,665
Expenses of institution during same period	2,719,961
Amount of dividends declared	3,657,048
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	290,016,790

The companies had $6,831,557 less on hand and on deposit July 1, 1895, than they had Jan. 1, 1895.

Bishop Howe's Funeral Services.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.—The funeral services of the Right Rev. Mark Antony De Wolf Howe, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, were held at 2 o'clock to-day at Bristol.

The Right Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D. D., Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, conducted the services. He was assisted by the Right Rev. Courtland Whitehead, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg, Penn.; the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of Iowa, and the Rev. George L. Locke, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol.

The pall bearers were the standing committee of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. H. Jones, LL. D., the Right Rev. J. E. Pratt, the Right Rev. J. F. Powers, the Rev. William P. Orrick, D. D., Guy B. Farquhar, Robert H. Sayre, A. N. Cleaver, and Hugh M. North, LL. D. The remains were conveyed to Juniper Hill Cemetery, Bristol, where they were interred.

Outing of the Ahearn Association.

The John F. Ahearn Association, of which Senator Ahearn is the head, will hold an outing and dinner Monday next at Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel, College Point, L. I. The iron steamboat Sirius has been chartered to carry the members of the association and their friends up the Sound. It will leave Pier 49 East River at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be a parade in the evening. Arrangements have been made that will insure a pleasant time for all the excursionists.

Politics in Buffalo.

Norman E. Mack, Democratic State Committeeman, has this to say in his afternoon newspaper, The Buffalo Times:

The Times will no longer follow the leadership of Mr. Sheehan. That gentleman is now a resident of New-York, and The Times believes that his further interference in the politics of Erie County would be a party calamity. The Times is unalterably opposed to it.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY PER CAPITA

Average for July Is $23.06—Coinage for the Month Was Small.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—The per capita circulation of money for July is shown by the Treasury statement issued today to have been $23.06. The net increase in the circulation for the month was $10,401,818. The amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation Aug. 1 were as follows:

	Amount in Circulation Aug. 1, 1895.
Gold coin	$485,778,610
Standard silver dollars	51,746,706
Subsidiary silver	60,532,508
Gold certificates	48,117,570
Silver certificates	320,355,118
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	114,004,381
United States notes	271,349,327
Currency certificates, act July 8, 1872	56,920,000
National bank notes	205,729,557
Total	$1,614,533,786

The total amount in circulation Aug. 1, 1894, was $1,657,533,786.

The coinage of last month was much smaller than usual, owing to the annual "clean-up" at the mints. Work did not begin until July 15, so that for the month of August the total coinage should be about twice as great as that of July. No dimes were coined last month, the demand for them being supplied from the stock now in the Treasury, aggregating about $600,000. There is a brisk demand from various sections of the country for quarters and half-dollars, and this will be met in the coinage of the present month.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 3 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco, Rio Janerio and Santos, per steamship Capua from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua;") at 5 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Martinique, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Gulana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 10 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 10 and up to Aug. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

SUMMER CRUISES IN COOL LATITUDES.
SECOND SEASON.

The **S. S. "Orinoco"** (2,000 tons) of the **Quebec Steamship Company** will leave **New-York** on Wednesday, **August 7**, for a delightful 14-day **Cruise** on the **Bay of Fundy**, the **St. Lawrence River**, **Saguenay**, etc.

A few berths still vacant.

Apply at once for accommodation and free descriptive programme. Passage from **New-York** to **St. John, N. B.; Yarmouth, N. S.; Halifax, N. S.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Dalhousie, Etc.** Rates on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M. Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 A. M. Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P. M. Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M. Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM
Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 A M Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli .Sat., Aug. 10, 6 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 17, noon

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Manitoba, Aug. 3.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 21, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Aug. 6
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 9
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 13

Sirius, the first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. F. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasnagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. P. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 5 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M
Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

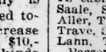
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9AM. Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kais'r W. II., Aug. 24, 9AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

A. Victoria, Aug. 8, 9 AM. A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 AM. Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Aug. 22, 11 AM. F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM. Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE to Paris, CROSSING

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, and Southampton.

*F. Bismarck.....Oct. 10. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and

THE DRAMA AT SARATOGA

Outdoor Performance of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"

ENJOYED BY A LARGE AUDIENCE

De Wolf Hopper Takes the Part of Falstaff — Rose Coghlan Appears as Mistress Page— An Enjoyable Affair.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—This was the second day of the Third Annual Shakespearean Open-Air Festival at the Grand Union Hotel. On the lawn to-night, under the elms, was performed Shakespeare's comedy "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by the following cast:

Sir John Falstaff.....De Wolf Hopper
Fenton.....Herbert C. Ripps
Shallow.....George F. Devere
Slender.....Joseph Wheelock, Jr
Ford.....Charles Barron
Page.....Eugene Ormonde
Sir Hugh Evans.....James O. Barrows
Dr. Caius.....Percy Brookes
Host of the Garter Inn.....J. B. Everham
Bardolph.....Albert Lang
Pistol.....Theodore Hamilton
Nym.....D. J. Fingleton
Robin.....Valley Egar
Simple.....Gus Devere
Rugby.....Frederic Conger
Mistress Ford.....Rose Coghlan
Mistress Page.....Blanche Walsh
Mistress Anne Page.....Adele Ritchie
Mistress Quickly.....Mrs. John Drew

The performance was a pronounced success, and was enjoyed by a very large and fashionable audience. The spacious grounds, which cover several acres, were brilliant with electric lights, Chinese lanterns, and hundreds of other artificial lights. The effect was beautiful and picturesque in the extreme. At one time in the day ominous clouds threatened a postponement of the play, but toward evening the weather improved and became warmer, resulting in almost a perfect night. The carnival and ball will take place to-morrow afternoon and evening.

The New-York State Lunacy Commission has concluded its monthly session here. The commission has the supervision of 20,000 unfortunates.

It is proposed to hold an open-air horse show at Woodlawn Park the latter part of August.

The Saratoga Summer lectures, which were inaugurated this week, are proving a great success. Every seat in the Saratoga Opera House was occupied this morning, when Bishop J. P. Newman delivered a lecture on Christianity. This was the Bishop's concluding address on the "Four Original Religions of the World." Prof. Otis T. Mason of Washington will be the lecturer next week.

NEWPORT'S GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Believed that the Coming Casino Ball Will Be a Grand Success.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The Casino Ball will be the most successful in years. Among the subscribres are Judge John Clinton, Francis P. Freeman, F. G. D'Hautville, Thomas Flushing, Dr. A. Sydney Roberts, George S. Scott, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, William F. Burden, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Samuel F. Barger, Townsend Burden, H. Mortimer Brooks, Henry A. C. Taylor, C. S. Price, John Nicholas Brown, John Wellis, Mrs. William Hollis, H. Huntwell, W. North Morgan, James Parker, Benjamin Shaw, George R. Preston, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, Hammond Stevenson, and G. Mead Tooker.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages from New-York included Morgan Fellowes, visiting George L. Rivers; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Archer, visiting Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss; Mr. and Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews; Miss Campbell, visiting Mrs. Sturtevant Fish; Miss E. C. La Fontaine, and Mrs. E. N. Decker, visiting Mrs. W. N. Knapp; Col. William Goddard of Providence is visiting John Nicholas Brown; Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Jr., of Boston are visiting Mrs. T. W. Wood.

Other arrivals to-day were Mrs. Taylor, Dr. W. T. Bull, Assistant District Attorney Staples, James Otis, Frank Gray Griswold, A. R. Conkling, Stanley Mortimer, K. A. Herbert, D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Brocking, Dr. Fred Dame, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Voorhees, W. B. Jenkins, W. Murray, Charles Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Hannan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coulton Ward, John J. Bristol, Grundell Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Almy, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nichols, Miss Nina Harter, W. A. Lloyd, Charles W. Clinton, A. B. Jones, and C. Potter King, Newport.

H. L. Bearse, C. J. Prince, Edward Kimball, F. W. Dunbar, F. E. Tripp, Thomas Motley, Edward Motley, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Stephenson, Rodney Thayer, Edgar Crocker, Miss C. Lounsberry, Thomas Sillsbee, Boston; C. J. Reynolds, Poughkeepsie; J. W. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Grover, Philadelphia; Miss Mamie Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Allport, Chicago; Arthur F. Rees, Sylvester Merritt, Leon Harrison, St. Louis; Miss Marguerite Lawrence, Washington; Miss Monroe, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charles Pratt, Miss H. F. Pratt, Miss A. L. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hall, Brooklyn; George W. Johnson, Pittsburg; J. I. Tillney, Jr., Orange; Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galloway, Memphis; Samuel B. Thayer, Mrs. Lawrence Jackson, Minneapolis; Miss Evelyn Rumsey, Buffalo; George C. Hall, Boston; Arthur R. Conkling, H. R. Taylor, Herbert D. Robbins, and Henry De Forest Weeks.

Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt gave a dinner to-night. She will give a ball Aug. 28.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has sent out cards for a large dinner company Aug. 14.

Mrs. Francis O. French and Miss French arrived at their villa to-day for the season.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were John Woolsey, A. F. B. Hopkins, H. Nelson Barlinger, New-York; Mrs. J. W. Lippincott, Mrs. H. H. Lippincott, Miss M. W. Lippincott, Miss M. P. Lippincott, Mrs. S. W. Russell, Mrs. S. E. Russell, Philadelphia; L. Harrington Coleman, Mrs. E. S. Coleman, W. A. Fold, Mrs. D. W. Wallace, Baltimore; Mrs. R. O. Ludlow, Mrs. Daniel S. Orr, Mrs. G. H. B. Cushing, Miss Helen Cushing, H. S. Allen, East Orange; Walter B. Dyer, Howard O'Fallon, St. Louis; Mrs. W. H. C. Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mrs. E. B. Carling, Mrs. Charles B. Cushing, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Smith, Ironton, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH GROWS POPULOUS.

Many Guests Arrive at the Hotels and Cottages—A Lawn Party.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 2.—A lawn party this evening was enjoyed by many Summer guests. It was held by the Presbyterian Church Sunday school. Mrs. W. D. Harper and Mrs. H. M. Alexander of New-York had charge of the affair.

Mrs. T. C. Goldsmith of New-York, who has been seriously ill at her Lincoln Avenue cottage, is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. McCorkle of New-York are spending the Summer with Mrs. H. V. Thorne.

By request, the choir at the Norwood Casino will render the Sanctus Sunday evening. The Rev. Dr. Young of New-York will have charge of the service.

Mrs. Mary Haveron of Chicago is spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Dunham. Miss May Snook of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. Miles D. Shay.

Mrs. George M. Pullman is confined to her Ocean Avenue cottage with an attack of chronic malaria and stomach trouble.

Mrs. H. C. Walker and daughter arrived at Elberon to-day from Chicago. They will remain until Fall, guests of Mrs. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cook.

Among to-day's arrivals at the Ocean House were Mrs. Arthur McCusker and the Misses McCusker, Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Drake, Staten Island; Miss Colville, Detroit; George R. Botswell, Allegheny, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Campbell, Chicago; John W. Diefendorf, Peoria; Mrs. P. Chambers, Philadelphia; the Rev. A. J. Morrisey, Notre Dame, Ind.; E. A. Marschalk and family, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Carr, P. J. Myers, James F. Lester, G. A. Mackey, B. J. Duffy, Mrs. Elles Bailey, H. A. Keyser, A. C. Baum, and W. Ullman, New-York.

The arrivals at the Brighton Hotel included W. E. Beercroft, Jr., Mrs. William Mida, Edith Mida, and Lu W. Mida, Chicago; Mrs. J. P. Moody, Mrs. William W. Cox, and August Falker, Syracuse; Fred Spring and Miss Carrie L. Jaeger, East Orange; Luther Smith, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hanson, Philadelphia; M. W. Clark, New-Orleans; H. H. Isely and family, Canton, Ohio; H. Davies, Charles Greaves, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Chelsea, Mass.; L. A. Smith and M. J. Kean, Buffalo; Mrs. J. R. Watson, Newark; Miss C. L. Purdy, Geneva; L. H. Kent, J. C. Van Cleaf, Mrs. Sarah Schlucter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mede, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Graff and A. H. Seaman, Washington; Charles Mason, Lincoln, Neb.; Charles H. Spaulding, Detroit; Miss Mattie Henderson and Master Thomas Henderson, Montreal; Lee Leon, Miss Kleswetter, Henry Burrell, Oscar E. Walter, D. J. Feehan, P. J. Guinevan, D. H. Dwyer, C. Fiske, and Charles B. Graves, New-York.

The arrivals at the United States Hotel included Rosa J. Rosenthal, Mrs. T. D. Hankins and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, and Mrs. Meyer and family, Tuxedo Park; J. T. Myer, Newark; Miss Sadie Meyer, Craigville, N. Y.; O. Lawrence, Jersey City.

OUTDOOR SPORTS AT LAST.

People at Richfield Springs Get a Chance at Them Again.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—The first enjoyable time for driving or loafing out of doors since Monday was to-day. The baseball club took advantage of it to beat Waterville 7 to 3 before a large number of spectators. Clarence Levin seized the opportunity for the first good day's driving since his arrival. Every one who has horses followed his example.

A bean-bag party was a diversion at the Earlington yesterday. W. P. Earle and Robert L. Crawford, Jr., were the leaders of opposition sides, and the latter won by 12 to 10.

Mr. Joseph Myers is a guest of his sister, Mrs. Robert Tailor, at the Berkeley. Gen. Grant Wilson, with his family, arrived at the Spring House yesterday.

A pool and billiard tournament is going on at the Earlington. The entries are Mr. J. Elias, Dr. Howard, William Mather, J. Lee Tailor, Robert L. Crawford, Jr., the Messrs. Kennedy, E. L. Brand, Jr., Mr. Slater, W. P. Earle, and Capt. Armstrong.

Judge Ashbel Green, brother of ex-Gov. Green, and a prominent lawyer in New-York, arrived at the Spring House this evening.

Arrivals from New-York at the Earlington to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Acken, Mrs. W. H. Brinkman, Mrs. Charles P. Dorrance, Miss Edith Dorrance. From Brooklyn are James Gascoine and family.

At the Spring House from New-York today are William Krebs, Miss Krebs, C. A. Macy, Jr., and family; Mrs. Sidney, James Marx, Mrs. Thomas Thatcher, Fleetwood Ward, and Ashbel Green.

YANG YU CATCHES PICKEREL.

The Chinese Minister Still at Alexandria Bay—New-York People There.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, Aug. 2.—The cold wave that struck here Wednesday has passed by, and people here are now enjoying genuine August weather. The members of the Chinese Legation, Yang Yu and party, are still here, much charmed with the Thousand Islands region. The party went fishing yesterday, and Yang Yu captured an eight-pound pickerel. He made as much fuss in landing it as would a Vassar young woman.

The passing of the Eaton-Stuart wedding has deprived those at tea tables of something to talk about.

To-day's arrivals include these New-York people: S. C. Cary, Mrs. J. W. Nix, W. C. Peet, A. S. Mapes, George P. Ludlam, Miss Ludlam, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Austin, F. W. Pope, and Charles D. Disbrow.

The arrivals from Brooklyn include Mr. and Mrs. Rufus P. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Wells, Mrs. Alexander Campbell, George M. Goshman, and F. Von Neer.

The morning boat to Montreal carried Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Camp, Miss Marjorie Nott, Miss D. P. Dunn, Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brunt, and C. G. Yost, all of New-York.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST HOLMES

Police Get Information Through Mrs. Quinlan—Will Be Tried in Philadelphia—Allen a Fakir.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Inspector Fitzpatrick and Chief Badenoch had an interview with Mrs. Quinlan in her cell this morning, as a result of which the woman was taken to Holmes castle, at Sixty-third and Wallace Streets. There the party was joined by Icilius T. Connor, husband of the Mrs. Julia Connor who is alleged to be one of Holmes's victims. Some furniture was found by the workmen who have been digging in the basement, and this, it is believed, belonged to Mrs. Connor.

The police began an examination of the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan. They were in Mrs. Quinlan's room three hours. Chief Badenoch refused to tell what evidence he had procured.

"You may say, however," he said, "that we have found some new evidence which is very damaging to both Holmes and Quinlan. What it is I am not now at liberty to tell. But it is the most important we have yet found, and when it is made public there will be less ridicule of the department's work."

The Chief announced that the work of excavating in the cellar of the castle will be stopped.

Robert P. Walker has been appointed receiver for the Holmes "castle," in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed by Frank R. and Peyton R. Chandler of the real estate firm of Chandler & Co., who some time ago bought a master's certificate for the property from the former owner, William H. Rose, who will be entitled to a deed of the property May 1 next, when the equity of redemption expires, unless, in the meantime, there is a redemption of the property.

Judge Horton entered an order giving the receiver authority to borrow money, if necessary, to put the building in a tenantable condition, and to issue receiver's certificates if he so desires. The receiver is ordered to collect the rents and secure as much revenue from the property as he can.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The building in Chicago which has been referred to as Holmes's "castle" is to be sold for $10,000 cash. The building is said to be worth at least $50,000, but three of the creditors who have agreed to buy the property will pay Holmes $10,000 and relinquish their claims on him. Holmes's counsel will leave here to-morrow or on Sunday to consummate the deal. Holmes's other property will be sold as soon as buyers can be found for it.

It is said to be almost an assured fact that Holmes will be tried here for the murder of Benjamin Pietzel. One of the counsel for the prosecution said to-day:

"There is scarcely any doubt but that Holmes will be tried here for murder. It is more than likely that he will be put on trial at the September or October term of the Criminal Court."

"Do you think you have sufficient evidence to convict him?" was asked.

"I think we will have all the evidence necessary to hang the fellow. The circumstantial, if not the positive, evidence we now have in our possession is enough, I believe, to send Holmes to the gallows. At least, we can give him life imprisonment."

Detective Geyer has not been recalled to Philadelphia, as reported. He has left Indianapolis for Chicago, where he will take up the investigation at the point where the Chicago detectives left off. It is said that he has secured evidence that may result in the finding of Howard Pietzel in Chicago.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Hatch, alias Allen, alias Caldwell, alias Fogg, alias Mascot, the convict doing time in the Arkansas Penitentiary, and who has been alluded to as one of the right-hand confederates of Holmes, is undoubtedly a huge fake, so far as any connection he may have had with Holmes and his crimes is concerned, and it is most probable that the police of Memphis will be able to show that at the time this man of many aliases claims to have been operating with Holmes in Texas he was doing a term in the penitentiary of Tennessee. His first penitentiary sentence in this State was for horse stealing, and was for twenty-one years, but he was pardoned, and at once resumed his old habits. He is not at all the kind of man Holmes would select for his confederate, and his travels have not carried him outside of Tennessee and Arkansas.

Constitutionality of Annexation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County has under consideration a case which he says requires his passing upon the constitutionality of the act which annexed to New-York the towns of Westchester, Pelham, and East Chester.

The matter to be decided is an application for letters of administration on the estate of Patrick McGuiness, who died intestate in the town of Westchester. The Surrogate says he must first decide whether he has any jurisdiction in that territory. That will involve the constitutionality of the act, as it has not yet been determined in the Second Judicial District.

FAVORITES WON THEM ALL

A New Racing Record for the Brighton Beach Track.

GOOD RACE BY TARAL AND OUR JACK

Silk, Gismonda, Tinge, Dulcie Larondie, and Burgundy Were the Winners of the Five Other Races.

Favorites broke all records for Brighton Beach yesterday by winning all six of the races, Taral riding two of them—Silk in the first race, and Our Jack in the fourth.

The weather was perfect for racing, the track in good condition, and the starting the best that Mr. Rowe has done at the track this season.

Charles Littlefield managed to pull off a couple of good things with Gismonda in the second race and Dulcie Larondie in the fifth, and both of them were favorites, for a wonder. Gismonda had a tight fit in her race, for which she was heavily backed at even money. She was practically in the lead all through the race, but was "all out" in the stretch, and her backers had an attack of heart disease when Bessie Browning came from the ruck with a rush and closed rapidly on the leader. Gismonda had just enough left to win by the length of her head, but that was enough to get the money.

The best race of the day, and one of the best of the meeting, was the fourth, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, in which seven started. All these, except Certainty and Redskin, were well backed to win, though the talent pinned their faith to Our Jack, on which Taral had the mount.

In spite of the fact that Hugh Penny had the top weight, his owner, J. J. McCafferty, took him out and made the pace with him. Certainty tried to outrun the fast field behind her, and Taral kept Our Jack in third place. It had been intended to have Appomattox go to the front and spread-eagle his field, but the plan miscarried, as Mr. Dyer's horse never could catch Hugh Penny.

McCafferty's plan of campaign did not prove a profitable one, for, when the stretch was reached, both Penny and Certainty had run themselves to a standstill. Then Our Jack and Aurelian went to the front and the pair had a lively brush to the end, Taral finally getting Our Jack first past the finish by a neck in front of Aurelian, who was a length in front of Hugh Penny, the latter lapped by Santiago. It was a pretty finish, and a fast race for the track, the time being 1:48⅘.

Silk in the first race, Tinge in the third, and Burgundy in the sixth race, all had easy victories, and won by very comfortable margins, greatly to the satisfaction of their backers.

Details of the day's racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Silk, Ramapo Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Pontiac-Satine, 113 pounds, $1,400.....(Taral)
2—Humming Bird, W. Jennings's blk. g., 3, 96, $600.....(Sheedy)
3—Plimingo, J. B. White's br. g., 3, 96, $700.....(Keefe)
4—Ruby, 3, 96.
5—Escape, 3, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Silk	..3—5	20—1..Ruby	.....8—1
8—5..Humming Bird	.....3—5	8—1..Escape	.....5—2
20—1..Plimingo	.....8—1	6—1..Despot	.....2—1

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

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SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01⅘.

1—Gismonda, C. Littlefield's b. f., by Himyar-Bravoura, 96 pounds.....(O'Leary)
2—Bessie Browning, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 107.....(Reiff)
3—Yankee Doodle, Cambridge Stable's b. c., 104.....(Penn)
4—Cassette, 97.
5—Santuzza, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—5..Gismonda	...Out	6—1..Bessie Browning	.....6—5
4—1..Yankee Doodle	.....4—5	6—1..Cassette	.....1—1
		20—1..Santuzza	.....5—1

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Tinge, M. A. Coleman & Co.'s br. c., by Falconer-Tincture, 103 pounds, $800.....(Keefe)
2—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Berlow's gr. c., 103, $300.....(Welsh)
3—Corn Cob, F. O. Burridge's br. c., 107, $500.....(Garrigan)
4—Fargo, 100.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Tinge	.....2—5	4—1..Corn Cob	.....4—5
2—1..Sir Dixon	.....1—2	8—1..Fargo	.....2—1

Won by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $5 each, $10 additional for starters, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $23 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48⅘.

1—Our Jack, W. Lakeland's b. c., 4 years, by Miser-Pique, 114 pounds.....(Taral)
2—Aurelian, Adele Stable's b. c., 4, 112.....(Hamilton)
3—Hugh Penny, J. J. McCafferty's b. g., 5, 123.....(McCafferty)
4—Santiago, aged, 113.
5—Redskin, 6, 112.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Our Jack	...1—2	8—1..Redskin	.....3—1
8—1..Aurelian	....3—1	10—1..Certainty	....4—1
8—1..Hugh Penny	.3—1	4—1..Appomattox	.7—5
8—1..Santiago	....3—1		

Won by a half length; a length and a half between second and third.

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FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds, of $5 each; $10 additional for starters, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:03⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Dulcie Larondie, C. Littlefield's b. f., by Himyar-Lou Pike, 107 pounds, $500.....(Littlefield)
2—Wellman, F. O. Burridge's br. c., 100, $200.....(Garrigan)
3—Buccaneer, J. M. Jeffcott's ch. c., 109, $500.....(Doggett)
4—Cutlong, 97.
5—Prince Felix, 97.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Dulcie L'r'ndle	.....1—1	15—1..Cutlong	.....6—1
4—1..Wellman	.....1—1	15—1..Prince Felix	..6—1
6—1..Buccaneer	....3—5	8—1..Fay II	.....5—2

Won by a neck; a length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for maidens; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Burgundy, Sensation Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Burgomaster-Powhattan mare, 89 pounds, $200.....(Gifford)
2—Bowling Green, E. Steeds's b. c., 3, 89, $200.....(O'Leary)
3—Jake Shipsey, C. Oxx's ch. g., 3, 110, $1,400.....(Overton)
4—Hopbloom, 3, 90.
5—Highflyer, 3, 91.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Burgundy	....3—5	8—1..Highflyer	...3—1
8—5..Bowling Green	.3—5	30—1..Sleepy Dick	..10—1
6—1..Jake Shipsey	..2—1	80—1..Jarrow	.....10—1
5—1..Hopbloom	....8—5		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Eagle Bird	114	Maggie K	103
Shelly Tuttle	109	Jit	103
Now or Never	108	Warlike	103
Hamma	108	Daly	103
Watchman	107	La Fiesta	96
Vision	103	Claurece	90
Panway	103		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for two-year-old fillies, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Lorraina	109	Mary Nance	94
Gloria	106	The Kite	94
Eliza Belle	106	Rebea	94
Aureola	100	Venetia	94
Little Dorrit	94		

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

The Swan	105	Captain Jack	105
King Gold	105	Lancet	102
Inquirendo	105	Franciscan	102
Buckeye	105	Vent	102
Tom Moore	105	Fannie B	100
The Coon	105	Lady Richmond	100
Bowling Green	105	Second Attempt	100
Milwaukee	105	Roundelay	100
Maringo	105	Ballinsloe	100

FOURTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile.

Charade	108	Little Tom	98
Gutta Percha	102	Hermanits	93
Factotum	100	Certainty	90

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Governor Sheehan	110	Little Tom	101
Sun Up	108	Gold Dollar	100
Fusileer	107	Sprite	98
Now or Never	103	Clarita	98
Chiswick	103	Emma	94
Lochinvar	101	Sue Kittie	85

SIXTH RACE.—A welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Two miles.

Harry Alonzo	148	Aloha	140
Chevy Chase	145	Comforter	130
Primus	142		

BETTER SPORT AT SARATOGA.

Three Favorites Won, and Griffin Rode Three of the Winners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—In spite of the fact that the Racing Association has made admission to the track free to ladies accompanied by gentlemen, the attendance at the races was light again to-day.

There were no stake events on the card, but the racing was better than usual and excited much interest. The favorites were successful in three of the five events. Details of the races are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Wernberg, 112 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 4, won; Babe Murphy, 90, (Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Semper Lex, 108, (Martin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Merry Monarch and Nicolini also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Arapahoe, 97 pounds, (McClain,) 7 to 5, won; Lord Nelson, 99, (Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Orinda, 101, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48. W. B. and Rasper also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies. Four and a half furlongs. Chimea, (formerly Stella,) 108 pounds, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, won; Marquise, 108, (Martin,) 6 to 5, second; Predicament, 108, (Perkins,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:55⅘. Tafteta, La Gallienne, Miss Hannah, Clara Wilson, (formerly Clara,) and Simaloa III., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Brandywine, 111 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 10, won; Dungarven, 117, (Cochran,) 10 to 1, second; Lookout, 114, (Connelly,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:51⅘. Lonsdale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Sky Blue, 103 pounds, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, won; Princess Noretti, 98, (Cochran,) 6 to 5, second; Rosalind III., 93, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:56⅘. Pennbrook, Torresdale, and Peconic also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Jack of Spades, 114 pounds; Chesapeake, 110; Derfargilla and Rapatap, 109 each; Runaway, 104; Lady Diamond and Manchester, 95 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth, handicap. Rey el Santa Anita, 120 pounds; Saragossa, 116; Daily America, 114; Stowaway, 107; Long Beach, 99; Avondale, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, Kearney stakes. Clifford, 127 pounds; Dorlan, 115; Rey del Carreres, 108; Bellicoso, 105; Annisette, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Two-year-olds. Mullaghamore, 106 pounds; Sweet Favordale, Florence, Colville, Midlo la Vienta, Isolee, and Right Royal, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Short steeplechase course. Cicero, 152 pounds; Alchemist, 149; Sayanora and Caraccus, 147 each; Bucephalus, 139; May Blossom, 133; Linwood, 127.

THE GREAT PACERS MATCHED.

Robert J. and Joe Patchen to Race for $10,000 at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Robert J. and Joe Patchen, the kings of the pacing division of the harness-horse world, will meet in a match race at the Buffalo Driving Park next Wednesday for $5,000 a side.

After the race at Cleveland yesterday, when Patchen beat Robert J., C. J. Hamlin came down from his box, and walking up to Gil Curry, said: "Patchen beat the little horse to-day, but he can't do it again, and I'll race you at Buffalo for $5,000 a side, the best two in three to decide."

"I'll do it," answered Mr. Curry, "and we'll settle the match to-night."

Last night the men met and the arrangements for the great race were concluded. So on Wednesday, Aug. 7, the horses will race at the Driving Park for a purse of $10,000. It will be the greatest race ever run if the quality of yesterday's race is any criterion.

In a telegram to Secretary Hawley of the Driving Park Association, this morning, C. J. Hamlin said: "There was a strong wind blowing up the stretch yesterday, and the big horse had the advantage over the little one in forging against it. Geers will drive Robert J. in two minutes at Buffalo, if necessary, to beat Patchen. It will be a glorious contest."

It is also likely that there will be a race arranged between Robert J., Joe Patchen, and John R. Gentry.

Results of English Races.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Chesterfield Cup, run for at Goodwood to-day, over the mile and a quarter course, was won by C. J. F. Fawcett's horse Pitcher, with Hamar Boss's Bloodthirsty second, and R. Lebaudy's Bach third. There were six other starters, Son o' Mine being the favorite at 6 to 4. The betting was 5 to 1 against Pitcher, 6 to 1 against Bloodthirsty, and 12 to 1 against Bach.

In the Chichester Stakes, A. F. Basset's Wise Virgin, at 10 to 1, won, with Royal Rose, 6 to 1, second, and Hebron, 7 to 1, third. M. F. Dwyer's gelding Harry Reed was among the seven other starters, but he never was prominent in the race. The betting was 6 to 1 against him. Mr. Dwyer's English purchase, Primrose Knight, ran third in a selling race, to Diplomatic and Leominster.

LARNED WINS HIS CUP.

Beat Out Howland at Meadow Club's Tennis Tourney.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Larned won his fourth cup match this season here to-day and carried off the Meadow Club's silver pitcher, to join the Seabright cup in his collection of silverware. His third victory for the trophy was gained over John Howland, the players facing each other for the fourth time this year. Howland made a game fight when apparently beaten, and Larned's carelessness in the third set nearly cost him the match, as Howland finished in great style, winning the third set and only succumbing in the fourth when eighteen games had been scored.

Both men started in raggedly, and the first set, though close, was uninteresting, Larned scoring 47 points to 42, and seven games to five. Larned opened up a big lead in the second set, and scored it easily, 6—3, 38 points to 29. Error after error was scored by the players, as the courts were cut up by the week's play and the bounds were eccentric.

Larned's long low drives were hard to handle. In the third set Larned appeared to be winning easily, as he was passing Howland right along and had taken four games right off the reel. Then the idea struck him that it would be a good time to indulge in some practice, and, as a result, Howland began to crawl right up. The New-Yorker's play improved wonderfully, and he ran the set out amid wild applause, 7—5, 43 points to 40. Larned woke up in the fourth set, but Howland was hard to stop, and the games were hotly contested. Howland usually picked up the winning points, and reached 4—2, and afterward 5—3. Larned scored a love game, and then tied the score on Howland's nets and outs. Then each player took his turn in getting the odd game up to 88, when Larned pounded the ball past Howland in great style and scored the set and match 10—8, 66 points to 60, his total being 191 points to Howland's 174.

The previous winners of the championship were H. A. Taylor in 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890; V. G. Hall in 1891, E. L. Hall in 1892, and W. A. Larned in 1893 and 1894. The annual tennis ball was given in the evening and scored a great success. Sherman Day was the leader of the cotillion, and the patronesses were Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Mrs. F. H. Betts, and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands.

The results:

Men's Singles.—Championship Round—William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., (holder,) beat John Howland, New-York City, (challenger,) 8—6, 6—3, 5—7, 10—8.

Men's Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—John Howland, New-York City, and Arthur E. Foote, Yale, beat William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., and John F. Talmage, Jr., Yale, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

The Newsam Extradition Case.

Arthur C. K. Newsam, formerly of Cedros, Trinidad, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination on the question of his extradition on charges of embezzlement and forgery.

Newsam was formerly a Magistrate in Cedros, and was also Warden and Manager of the savings bank there. It is alleged that while acting in these different capacities he embezzled about $250,000.

The testimony arrived here several days ago in charge of police officers of Cedros and Port of Spain, who knew the defendant. Miguel Couvela, a Corporal of police, swore that he had known the defendant for fourteen years, and that the prisoner was the person named in the indictment.

Newsam's counsel, Robert Waite, asked for time to read over the testimony, and the case went over until Tuesday.

To Foreclose a $300,000 Mortgage.

The Atlantic Trust Company of New-York yesterday afternoon filed in the United States Circuit Court for the district of Connecticut a suit to foreclose a first mortgage upon the property, plant, and franchise of the Aluminum, Brass, and Bronze Company of Bridgeport. The mortgage was given the Atlantic Trust Company to secure an issue of $300,000 bonds made by the Aluminum, Brass, and Bronze Company, in January, 1891. The bill of complaint asks that a receiver be appointed.

A PECULIAR LETTER IN COURT

Capt. F. R. Losee Says Dr. F. B. Peterson Suggested that He Wreck a Steamboat Belonging to Them

Dr. F. B. Peterson of Honesdale, Penn., was credited yesterday with writing a most peculiar letter. Should it be proved that he is really the author of the letter, the District Attorney may conclude to take the matter up.

The letter came up in proceedings brought by Capt. F. R. Losee, in the Supreme Court, before Justice O'Brien, for the dissolution of a copartnership which, it is alleged, exists between himself and Dr. Peterson. Capt. Losee was represented by J. Baldwin Hands, and A. C. Stewart appeared for Dr. Peterson.

Capt. Losee says that he and the doctor entered into copartnership in the steamboat business as a speculation. Losee found a small steamer named the Lota at Franklin, Va., for which he paid $1,200. Dr. Peterson furnished most of the purchase money, Capt. Losee contributing only a small portion. The little steamer was taken to Norfolk for repairs, and after they were completed she was brought to this city, and ran between this city and Elizabethport, N. J., until July 20.

Capt. Losee says he received a letter from Dr. Peterson on that day, written at Norfolk, saying that it was impossible to get any insurance on the vessel there, and suggesting that $4,000 or $5,000 be placed on her here. He also advised the Captain to be careful on the trip, and

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Newly Completed Building in University Place Sold—Other Property Disposed of by Brokers.

Mr. Leopold R. Treu has sold to Albert Friedlander, at about $100,000, the seven-story brick and terra cotta business building 48 University Place, 24 by 96.10. The building has just been completed.

Mr. Morris E. Strauss has sold for the Myer Finn estate to Mitchell A. C. Levy, at $30,000, the property at 55 Great Jones Street. Mr. Levy will build a seven-story brick and iron business building on the site.

Mr. Philip Jeselson has sold for Joseph Doyle to Edward Jansen the property at 128 to 132 West Nineteenth Street, 63.4 by 100, with three four-story front and rear buildings.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, at $22,041.67, to the plaintiff, John Flynn, the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Place and 152d Street, extending to Avenue St. Nicholas, 34.3 by 108.10½, by 35.0½ by 101.5½.

Mr. Charles L. Berrian sold in partition at $14,050 to Susan S. Buffett, a party in interest, the three-story brick building with store, 303 Bleecker Street, east side, 64.2-3 feet north of Barrow Street, 25.1 by 75.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 12 to 20 West Fifty-fifth Street, five six-story brick dwellings, by William R. Montgomery of 2,715 Creston Avenue; cost, $120,000.

No. 169 Mercer Street, seven-story brick warehouse, by Adam E. Fischer of 9 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn; cost, $45,000.

Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner, four five-story brick flats, by S. W. B. Smith of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; cost, $97,500.

Varick and Vandam Street, southwest corner, two-story brick stores and warehouses, by Corporation of Trinity Church; cost, $32,000.

Hoffman Street, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Louis Cook of 3,604 Third Avenue; cost, $1,000.

No. 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, by C. W. Barker, alterations to a seven-story brick apartment house; cost, $800.

No. 707 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by Thomas Higgins, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 640 and 642 West Fifty-first Street, by Blue Stone Company, alterations to a one-story brick office; cost, $1,000.

No. 774 Westchester Avenue, by Edward R. Jones, alterations to a one-story brick factory; cost, $300.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 187 feet north of Travers Street, by H. Schweitzer, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $200.

No. 13 Maiden Lane, by estate of B. L. Swan, alterations to a five-story brick store; cost not given.

No. 339 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Sarah D. Robinson, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,450.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, northwest corner of Morris Avenue, and south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 225 feet west of Morris Avenue, by Alice Marren, alterations to one three-story frame store and two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

De Kalb Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Knickerbocker Avenue, five three-story frame flats, six families, 25 by 65 each; cost, $22,500; William Thompson, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 33.1 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, two-story brick store and office and extension, 20 by 40; cost, $5,000; James R. Ross, owner.

Avenue C, south side, 220 feet west of East Eighteenth Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 29 by 43.6; cost, $3,000; C. M. Bellows, owner.

Forty-ninth Street, north side, 320 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 42; cost, $4,000; T. W. Edwards, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 2.

STANTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Essex St, 25x75; Richard Grunewald and wife to Robert Biederich $24,750

134TH ST, 938 East; Frank R. Houghton and wife to Frank Davis and wife..... 300

135TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Charles J. Miller and Charles C. Helmrich and wives to Gerhard Muhlier 1

29TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x75; Herman Sacks and wife to Caroline Bernard 21,000

STANTON ST, 32; Julius C. Whittacker to Augusta Whittacker 1

CHERRY ST, 407; Sarah Cohen to Nathan Sariat 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 282.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 75x43x irregular; Justin Wohlfarth and wife to Caroline B. Kirk.... 4,250

129TH ST, s s, 180.1 ft e of 4th Av, 20.2x99.11; Mary Lidtum to Sarah Spencer. 1

121ST ST, n s, 73.10 ft w of 1st Av, 26.1x irregular; Kate T. McCaffrey to Jacob Natter and wife..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 69 ft e of Alexander Av, 102.6x100x irregular; 583 to 591 South Boulevard; Hannah D. Terbell and husband to Matilda Michaelis 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 10th St, 25x69.10; William H. Hall, Jr., to George S. Hall 1

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; Pauline Lowenberg to William A. Uhl 18,300

SAME PROPERTY; William A. Uhl and wife to Madeschda Hornborg 1

INTERIOR LOT, centre line of 121st and 122d Sts, 88.1 ft e of 1st Av, 17.6x—x—x5; Kate T. McCaffrey to Jacob Natter and wife 1

HULL AV, w s, 225 ft s of Ozark St, 100x100; Justin Wohlfarth and wife to Caroline B. Kirk 5,000

73D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Caroline B. Kirk to Justin Wohlfarth.. 28,000

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lot 48, map of lands of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; Justin Wohlfarth and wife to Caroline B. Kirk 2,750

122D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Edward B. Thiele and wife to Christina Rohlhaas 1

FRANKFORT ST, 9; Charles L. Heins and wife to Julia R. Foley 1

EAST BROADWAY, s s, at junction of Grand St, 16.10x78.10x15.8x73.10; Otto Peters to Christiane C. Pfaender..... 5

SAME PROPERTY; Christiane W. Pfaender and wife to Otto Peters 5

FRANKFORT ST, 9; John P. Collard, executor of Charles O'Connor, and others to Julia R. Foley 1

STANTON ST, n s, 60 ft e of Attorney St, 20x99.6; Lena Rosenzweig to Jente Ritter 25,000

CARMINE ST, s s, 45 ft e of Bedford St, 20x80; Henry Meinken and wife to Patrick McPhillips and wife 29,000

80TH ST, 21 West; Frank L. Gunther to Mary T. Seccomb and others 1

37TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Sanford S. Smith and wife to Bayard Tuckerman 38,000

PROPERTY ON LANE, s of Lot 29, map of estate of William Weyman, 12th Ward; William J. Ellis to William R. Powers and another 1

68TH ST, 305 West; Herman Sacks and wife to Millie Silver 20,000

52D ST, s s, 353.9 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x88; Annie Aaron to Tillie Abramowitz.. 1

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Herman Woltman to same 1

80TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Frederick Wiebener and wife to Tillie Abramowitz 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,032; Harry Seabrook and wife to Peter Herter 18,000

52D ST, s s, 353.9 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x88; Tillie Abramowitz to Frederick Wiebener and wife 1

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Louis A. Loew and wife to Henry H. Todd 25,000

2D AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Richard Dudensing and wife and Richard Dudensing, Jr., to William Tiemeyer and others 25,000

147TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft w of Boulevard, 16x99.11, (602 West 147th St;) Gustav Deisler and wife to Elizabeth C. Cornell 1

111TH ST, 101 East, n s, 16 ft e of 4th Av, 15.11x100.11; William Bloodgood, executor of Julia F. Ludlow, to George W. Bryant 1

111TH ST, 121 East; same to same..... 1

111TH ST, 127 East; same to same..... 1

13TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 165x114; Andrew Braun and others to Thomas Morris 11,200

LOT 302, map of Arden property; East Chester and Westchester; Thomas Ryan to Charles C. Watkins, Jr..... 800

LOT 304, same map; same to same..... 800

LOT 214, map of E. B. Levy, Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to James Early. 1

LOT 1,007, Arthur St, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Joseph Crozier 650

POPLAR ST, s s, 99.11 ft w of Main St, 50x104; William J. Arnow and wife to William M. Ferdon..... 1,200

1ST AV, e s, 108.1 ft n of 121st St, 20x irregular; William L. Dowling and William S. Anderson and others to Frederick H. Dieckman..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of 5th Av, 22.9x133.10; Edward H. Landon and wife to William P. Burr..... 19,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 895; Elizabeth and Charles R. Cornell to Gustave Deisler. 1

142D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, Michael J. Keenan and wife to James T. McGovern..... 24,500

181ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x110.6; Jacob Hoehn, Jr., and wife to Louisa C. Sulzer..... 1

134TH ST, 538 East; Thomas Morris and wife to Andrew Brown and Robert Klefar..... 22,500

152D ST, s s, 409.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.7; Maria E. Gibney to James Bain and wife..... 6,400

3D AV, w s, 51.4 ft n of 150th St, 33x146.1x30.7x—; Christian S. Behler and wife to William Ebling..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 93.6 ft s of Home St, 25x100; John W. Decker to Margaret Fette 9,900

ARTHUR AV, lot 18, map of Oak Tree Plot, 25x100; William S. Gordon and wife to Thomas Roberts and wife..... 1,025

Recorded Leases.

ARONSON, Rachel, to Samuel Albert; store, &c., 65 Hester St, 3 years..... 3,260

BEIN, Franklin, trustee of Stacy Pitcher, to Christopher F. Sciutto; 190 West St, 9¾ years..... 3,750 and 3,900

IRVIN, Catharine, to John Petry; store, 1,265 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,800

UNITED STATES TRUST CO OF NEW-York, trustee of Stephen Whitney, to Carolina and another; s s of 6th St, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97, 5 years..... 650

STEUBING, Henry, to Caroline Barbig; 900 3d Av, 3 years..... 672

KUHNELL, Adolph, and wife to William Niemeyer; store, 989 East 161st St, 3 years..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAMOWITZ, Tillie, to Frederick Wiebener; n s of 80th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... $12,000

SAME to William H. Goldstein; same property, 5 years..... 2,000

SAME to Herman Woltman; n s of 80th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 12,000

AHRENS, Herman, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of Franklin and Elm Sts, 1 year..... 57,000

BLOCH, Isidore, and wife to Elizabeth Berbet; 86 Hester St, 5 years..... 7,000

BURR, William P., to Edward H. Landon; 12 West 125th St, 2 years..... 5,750

BRYANT, George W. and another to Charles Blum and others; 101 and 127 East 111th St, (six mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 24,000

BRAUN, Andrew, and another to Thomas Morris; 538 East 184th St, 1 year..... 500

BAIN, James, and wife to Robert Koehler; s s of 152d St, 400.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 3,500

BLACK, Isidor, and wife to A. K. K. Mackay, trustee; s s of Hester St, 29 ft w of Allen St, 5 years..... 12,000

BURKHARDT, Louisa, to Dora Sulzer; Lots 143 and 144, map of McGraw estate, 3 years..... 2,500

CROGHAN, Luke, and wife to Sabina Seibert, executrix; interior lot, 100 ft w of King's Bridge Av and 128 ft n of Varian St, 3 years..... 2,500

DOUWES, William J., and others to J. W. Sterling, trustee; e s of Pitt St, 204.9 ft n of Stanton St, demand..... 2,600

DEXHEIMER, Albert, and wife to John C. Boettner; 104 West Houston St, 1 year..... 1,500

DUDENSING, Richard, and others to Carl Fischer; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 4,000

BARBIG, Caroline, to Henry Steinberg; 900 3d Av, lease..... 1,000

DEISLER, Gustav, and wife to E. C. Cornell; s w corner of Grand Boulevard and 147th St, 2 years..... 8,000

DAVIS, Frank, and wife to F. R. Houghton; 988 East 134th St, installments... 2,200

DREYER, Margaret, to Charles Lowen; e s of Hawthorne St, 175 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 3 years..... 4,000

DE JONGE, Charles E., to the German Savings Bank of New-York City; s s 49th St, 290 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

ECKEL, Herman, and wife to Freda Weber; e s of Courtlandt Av, 73 ft s of 160th St, 3 years..... 1,800

EARLY, James, to Birkbeck Investment, Savings, and Loan Company of America; Lot 214, map of Van Nest Park, installments..... 1,200

FOLEY, Julia R., and another to Ada S. Elsworth; 9 Frankfort St, 3 years..... 50,000

FIETTE, Margaret, to T. S. Ormiston; w s of Tinton Av, 93.6 ft s of Home St, 5 years..... 3,150

FOLEY, Julia R., and another to Hamilton Bank, City of New-York; 9 Frankfort St, secured bonds..... 4,200

FERDON, William M., and wife to the Northern Building Savings and Loan Association; s s of Poplar St, 99.11 ft w of Main St, installments..... 3,000

HAINES, Mary M., and another to F. O. Matthiessen; 36 West 75th St, 1 year.. 5,000

HERTER, Peter, to Harry Seabrook; 1,032 Lexington Av, 5 years..... 13,000

HEIMSOTH, William, and another to E. J. Sommer; s e corner of Pearl and Pine Sts, 1 year..... 3,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees; s s of 9th Av, 50.7 ft s of 118th St, 3 years..... 23,000

JENKINS, Edward, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; e s of 9th Av, 50.7 ft s of 118th St, 1 year.... 3,700

JOHNSTON, Emeline, and another to E. J. Sands, trustee; n s of 91st St, 88.1 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 12,000

KESPER, David, and wife to Joseph Stern; 162 Delancey St, demand..... 1,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Bernard Cohen and another; 14 Morton St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 5 years..... 30,000

KEEGAN, Mary, to H. K. Doherty; s e corner of Avenue D and 14th St, 1 year..... 500

LEVENSOHN, Isidor, and others to Meyer Slotkin; 374½ Grand St, installments..... 3,000

LEAMY, Jeremiah, and wife to G. W. Dayton; e s of 3d Av, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 1-5 part..... 2,500

McPHILLIPS, Patrick, and wife to H. H. Horstmann and another, executors; s s of Carmine St, 45 ft e of Bedford St, 5 years..... 16,000

SAME to Charles N. Brunie; s s of Carmine St, 45 ft e of Bedford St, 3 years.. 3,000

McCLOSKEY, Mark K., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s s of 102d St, 79.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 7,000

MANHATTAN COLLEGE to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; n s of 131st St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years..... 130,000

MERKLE, Caroline, to Charles T. Duffy and another, executors; s s of 167th St, 30.1 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 3,500

MULLER, Gerhard, to C. J. Muller and others; n s of 135th St, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1,500

MORRIS, Thomas, and wife to Fanny Lewis; s w corner of 138th Av and 5th St, (Westchester,) 1 year..... 1,000

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, to Fredericke Mayer; s s of 101st St, extends from Lexington to Park Avs, (twenty-two mortgages,) 5 years..... 185,750

QUIGLEY, Catherine, and another to Katharine A. Kingsland and another; n s of 136th St, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 26,500

RIEDERICH, Robert, to Richard Grunewald; s s of Stanton St, 50 ft e of Essex St, 5 years..... 13,000

SAME to Richard Grunewald; same property, installments..... 3,500

SEABROOK, Harry H., and wife to Therese W. Seabrook, as executrix; s s of 72d St, 218.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SCCCOMB, Mary T., and others to F. L. Gunther; 21 West 80th St, 3 years.. 30,000

SARLOT, Nathan, to Sarah Cohen; 407 Cherry St, installments..... 800

SEIFERD, Lena, to Tweifth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Clinton Av, 75 ft s of Elmwood Place, 1 year..... 2,500

TUCKERMAN, Bayard, to Sandford S. Smith; 118 East 37th St, 1 year..... 5,000

TRUE, Clarence F., and wife to R. C. Voth; s w corner of 93d St and West End Av, 1 year..... 4,000

TIEMEYER, William, and others to Richard Dudensing and another; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 2,300

SAME to Carl Rittel; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 1,200

TIPPEL, Joseph, and wife to Peter Herrmann and another, trustees; w s of Eagle Av, Lot 15, map of Ursuline Convent, 3 years..... 4,500

TODD, Henry H., to Louis A. Loew; n s of 58th St, 173 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 12,000

TACANO, Frank, and wife to L. H. Mace; n s of Brigg St, Lot 1,050, map of Laconia Park, 2 years..... 325

UHL, William A., to Pauline Lowenberg; w s of Goerck St, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 8 years..... 3,500

WEISS, Rachel, to Maurice M. Sternberger; 1,171 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

SAME to M. M. Sternberger; 1,178 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Abraham T., to Henry Wiesen $2,000

BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Sabina Seibert, executrix 1,525

FREEMAN, Jacob, to Gertrude Tobias... 1

GLASS, Morris, to John Stemme..... 9,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Rosa Schwars and another 11,000

HERRMANN, Henry, to Rosa Brock.... 4,000

KELLER, Cornelia E., to A. A. Keller... 1,050

LEE, William C., to S. W. Bridgham and another, executors 1

LEINING, Lewis, to M. K. Elchborn..... 4,000

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to Corn Exchange Bank 3,150

SCHWARZ, Rosa, and another to Eliza Guggenheimer 7,000

THOMSON, James J., to John Horspool.. 2,000

VOTH, Richard C., to H. J. Braker..... 4,000

WINSOR, Julia A., to J. W. Sterling, trustee 2,527

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Louise Herrmann 1,507

Lis Pendens.

65TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25 ft front; Elizabeth Langer against Elizabeth Werner and others, (partition.)

CEDAR AND WEST STS, s e corner, 45.7x78; West St, s s, 45.7 ft s of Cedar St, 113.1 ft front; Charlotte M. Parker against Ellen M. Beam and others, executrix, (partition.)

87TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of 2d Av, 20 ft front; Carris Ridley against Joseph Mackey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

84TH ST, 144 West; Montgomery Land Company against Joseph L. Harris, (notice of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.)

FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 105x100; Dimock & Fink against Ellsworth Burger, owner; Theodore Stolp, Jr., contractor..... $450

TIFFANY ST, w s, 225 ft s of 169th St, 25 ft front; Henry Huber Company against D. A. Deldonna, owner; Timothy F. Crawley, contractor..... 491

MADISON AV, n s, 325 ft e of Morris Park Av, 25 ft front; L. D. Carter against Jacob Newburger, owner and contractor 327

CREDITORS OF THE HOEY ESTATE

They Accept a Plan of Settlement Proposed by Trustee Heisley—To Confer with the Heirs.

The creditors of the estate of the late John Hoey held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday and decided upon a plan for the settlement of their claims, which was submitted by Wilbur A. Heisley, the trustee. Charles Edward Davidson presided.

In accordance with this plan, a committee composed of E. B. Mullen, Daniel Edwards, W. S. B. Parker, and Charles Edward Davidson was appointed to meet at Hollywood, N. J., next Tuesday and confer with the heirs and place a valuation on the lots to be turned over to the creditors in payment of their claims. The meeting then adjourned until next Friday.

In explaining his plan, Trustee Heisley said that the estate is not bankrupt, but the income derived from it, while sufficient to meet the interest on mortgages, would not permit him to declare any dividend to the creditors. His plan, which meets with the approval of Mrs. Hoey and the other heirs, is to apportion land in settlement of individual claims. He also proposed to sell sufficient property to raise $100,000, with which to obtain the releases of the mortgages on the property which it is proposed to allot to the creditors, so that their titles will be clear.

Mr. Heisley also stated that the total annual receipts of the estate are $31,669.36, against which are the following charges: Interest on mortgages, $27,566.62; taxes, $4,000; maintenance, repairs, and insurance, $15,000.

Mr. Heisley said that he had seen creditors representing claims for about $70,000, and without an exception the apportionment plan meets with their approval. The claims secured by the trustee deed, with interest, amount to about $200,000, and the principal due on mortgages aggregates $264,500, the mortgages being held as follows: The Adams Express Company, $156,500; Emma Hoey, $20,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $10,000; Long Branch Banking Company, $18,000; Mr. Forman, $5,000; Mr. West, $5,000; Philadelphia Title Company, $15,000; executors of Phoebe Allen, $5,000; the Gilbert estate, $30,000.

PAY FOR THE COURT ATTENDANTS

Those Who Serve in the New Tribunals May Have Their Salaries.

Acting Corporation Counsel Turner has advised Acting Controller Storrs to pay the Clerks and subordinates of the Special Sessions and City Magistrates courts their salaries. He holds that it is the duty of the Controller to regard the law as constitutional until it has been declared otherwise.

The question arose out of the suit of James P. Keating, who was Clerk of the old Special Sessions Court, and who attacks the constitutionality of the new law.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, in his order in this case, struck out the restraining clause, and the order simply calls upon the Controller to show cause on Aug. 8 why the employes of the court should be paid by the city.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Spinelli vs. Cunningham—Charles C. Sanders, Murray vs. Barnum—Thomas Nolan. Dressner vs. Thiele—Louis Davidson. Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Silverthau—Rastus S. Ransom. Stack vs. Young—Eugene Philbin.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Huntington—James R. Steers. Kraft vs. Stoller—Edwin S. Babcock.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—McCormick vs. Manning—S. Burdett Hyatt.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Hudson River Beef Company, Limited, vs. Henry Nereming—Abraham Loeser.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Kilian Stropofer vs. John J. Macklin—Washington Branns.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Erie County Storage and Loan Company of Buffalo, to lend money at interest to such persons in Erie County as shall be deemed by it to be in need of pecuniary assistance, and to take security for the payment of such loans either by pledge on mortgage of personal property or other lawful securities, at the rate of interest specified in Chapter 326 of the Laws of 1895. The company will also carry on a pawnbroker's business. The capital is $10,000, divided into $5 shares. The Directors and subscribers to the capital stock are Samuel D. Purdy, 800 shares; James P. Bainbridge, 50 shares, both of Rochester; Charles G. Purdy, 600 shares, and Russell L. Kinsey, 50 shares, both of Buffalo.

The Empire Marble Company of Gouverneur, to purchase and work stone quarries in St. Lawrence County; capital, $5,000. Directors—Robert G. Dodge and Daniel J. Whitney of Gouverneur, and Louis S. Landing of Watertown.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Another attachment has been received by the Sheriff against the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. J., whose place of business here is at 90 Chambers Street, for $2,393 in favor of Reimers & Meyer, on a note of the company. F. A. Magowan, ex-Mayor of Trenton, is the President of the company. The company has a stock of rubber tires for bicycles in its store here valued at over $2,000, which the Sheriff has levied upon.

—Abraham Loeser has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry Nereberg, maker of piano cases, who lives at Van Ness, in the annexed district, on the application of the Hudson River Beef Company. He was indorser on a note for $72, which was given to John Kinkel for a horse.

—The Sheriff has taken possession of the place of business of Jacob C. Fruehan, manufacturer of cigars at 91 Barclay Street, on an execution for $965 in favor of Charles Hein, to whom Mr. Fruehan confessed judgment for money loaned between Jan. 1, 1884, and April 1, 1892.

—Judgment for $29,426 was entered yesterday against Ethelbert Belknap in favor of William R. Mott as receiver of the Yonkers Hat Manufacturing Company for money loaned by the company to Mr. Belknap between May 1, 1888, and Nov. 1, 1894.

—Simon Rothschild has obtained an attachment against the Rio Grande Western Railway Company for $8,300 for interest on past due coupons. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky served it on the Secretary of the company and the Fourth National Bank.

—Another attachment from Stern & Rushmore against Theodore N. Vail of Boston has been received by the Sheriff in favor of the Tradesmen's National Bank for $13,802, as indorser on several notes made in 1890.

—The schedules of John McLaren, lawyer at 170 Broadway and dealer in bicycles at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., show liabilities of $3,021, nominal assets of $768, and actual assets of $363.

—An execution has been granted against the Central Safe Deposit Company for $947 in favor of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, safe manufacturers.

—Washington Branns has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John J. Macklin on the application of Kilian Strohofer.

Why Policy Men Are Undisturbed.

Thomas Jones of 272A Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was convicted in June for keeping a policy shop. Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, sentenced him to the penitentiary for one year.

Jones's counsel applied to Justice Gaynor for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which acts as a stay, and the certificate was granted. The case then went to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in which has just been given a decision reversing the conviction and ordering a new trial.

The reversal of the conviction is an important victory for the policy men, and the police claim that it is for this reason that it is useless to arrest policy dealers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Prices Generally Lower and Trading Moderate.

WEST LOWER AND LONGS REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Firmer.

There was a steadier feeling at the opening of the grain trading, but this was soon dispelled by the weakness shown at the West, and prices were about 1c lower at the close, with only a moderate trade. Provisions closed easier, with a moderate business. Cotton was quiet and lower. Coffee made a slight advance with Europe, but had only a light trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 73¼@ --
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator.... 28 @ --
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 48⅝@ --
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.40 @$3.70
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.55 @ 3.80
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7⅛@ --
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.... 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.75 @12.25
Lard, Western steam..... 6.40 @6.42½
Beef, family ..... 11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 18½@ --
Sugar, granulated ..... 4 3-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16¼@ --
Cheese, State, full cream, new... 7½@ 8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ --
Copper, lake..... 11.90c.@12.00c.
Lead ..... 3.55c.@ --

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼c on foreign buying, local covering, and firmer cables, declined 1⅛@1⅜c with the West and free local realizing, rallied ¼c, and closed firm at ⅜@⅛ decline, with a fairly active trade. Spot was quiet at a decline of ⅞c. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 4c over September, free on board, afloat, for export....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 2 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77¼c....Clearances hence, 15,997 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 19,443 bushels; receipts, 19,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 128,326 bushels; in the interior, 286,063 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛c on better cables, but lost ⅜@1⅝c with the West, and closed steady at ⅜@⅞c decline, after a rally of ⅛@⅞c on local covering, with a moderate business.... Spot was moderately active at ⅞c decline. Sales —61,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 49⅝c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 13,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 49¾c, 50c delivered....Receipts, 39,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 78,006 bushels; in the interior, 207,127 bushels....Clearances hence, 187,954 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 226,154 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active at ⅛c decline, following corn and the West. Spot were steady and in better export demand....Sales, 126,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31½c; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 3, 27¼c; rejected white, 29¼c; No. 2 mixed, 28⅝@29c for 100,000 bushels, free on board, for export; track mixed, 28½@29c; track white, 32@40c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 226,100 bushels; export, 260 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	110,000	72¾@74¼	73¾
September	2,155,000	72⅜@74 3-16	73⅛
October	160,000	72 13-16@73¾	73¼
December	1,570,000	73 15-16@75 11-16	74½
May	90,000	76¾@78½	77¼
Total.....	4,085,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	...@...	48⅛
September	340,000	47¾@49⅝	48¾
October	25,000	46¼@47	46⅞
May	10,000	40¾@41	40⅝
Total.....	375,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	...@...	26½
September	210,000	25 15-16@26½	26
October	50,000	26⅛@26½	26⅛
No. 2 white—			
October	5,000	28 @..	28
Total.....	265,000		

FLOUR—The market has a demoralized appearance, with buyers scarce and receivers willing to accept reduced bids, while jobbers' claim fair supplies. Sales, 17,000 bbls, including 7,000 sacks bakers' extra, for export, at $2.90; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.90; 1,800 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.25; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.50@$3.65; 800 bbls No. 1 at $3.25, and 750 bbls No. 2 at $2.75, in sacks, and $3 in bbls; city millers sold 2,025 bbls patents; 1,000 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations.... Arrivals, 11,804 bbls and 5,681 sacks; exports, 2,946 bbls and 255 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 3,201 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2.....	Nominal. $3.00@ --
No. 1.....	2.70@$2.90 3.00@$3.10
Clears	2.90@ 3.00 3.05@ 3.30
Straights	3.30@ 3.55 3.50@ 3.70
Patents	3.55@ 3.70 3.70@ 3.90
Special brands.....	3.80@ 3.90 4.05@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.50; fancy, in small lots, at $3.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State quoted at about 57@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover was moderate and in jobbing quantities. In jobbing lots prices stood for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grade at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was hardly changed for the day. The principal buyers have not been willing to pay over 28c for prime yellow at any time through the recent movement. Whatever lots were placed above that in a limited way, and as satisfying needs of export orders for small lots, and yesterday, with a little stock that had been held for a couple of days at 28½c offered at 28c, it was promptly taken up at 28c, and that price offered for more. That was the only variation in the trading in prime, while good off-grade yellow was sold at a trifle firmer price and partly on wants of the soap trade, which, finding tallow a little stronger, was a little more disposed in instances to consider cotton oil; thus upon Thursday's market that grade had been sold at 27c, while yesterday it brought 27¼@28½c, and closed firm at these figures, with fewer outside lots on offer. There was absence of material export trading for the day; there were some offers here from abroad, which showed that they had come up in tone, although not to a basis to permit business. The sales were 200 bbls prime yellow at 28c and 575 bbls good offgrade yellow at 27¼@27½c. White was held at 32c. COCOANUT OIL had a moderate demand; Ceylon at 5⅛c bid and 5¼c asked, and Cochin at 5¼c bid and 5½c asked. MENHADEN was dull and nominal. LINSEED was in fair demand and steady at 59c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45

secured do, 65,000 lb South American, 140,000 lb Cape, 110,000 lb East India, and 48,000 lb carpet on private terms.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The Commercial Bulletin will say to-day of the wool market: "The sales for the week were 7,443,600 lb, against 5,490,300 lb last week, and 7,536,200 lb same week last year. Sales to date increased, domestic, 9,839,780 lb; foreign increased 34,058,100 lb; receipts to date increased 55,889 bales domestic; foreign increased 150,004 bales. The market is much quieter as far as domestic wools are concerned, though full rates have been paid on every lot sold. This is the first week on record when there has been more foreign than domestic wool sold in the Boston market. The purchases of Australian wool for America, 60,000 bales, at the late London auctions, were the largest on record at any sale. Cape and Montevideo have shared with Australian in the brisk demand for foreign merino wools. Cape combing has been sold on a basis of 38c, clean, and choicest Australian clothing as high as 46c, clean.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Wool market quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 18@19c; X, 17@18c; medium, 21@22c; coarse, 21@23c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, &c., fine, delaine, or X and XX, 16@17c; medium, 20@21c; coarse, 21@22c. Washed combing and delaine, fine washed delaine, X and XX, 20@21c; medium washed combing and delaine, 22@24c; coarse, do, do, do, 23@24c; Canada, fine, do, do, 25@26c; tub washed, choice, 25@26c; fair, 23@24c; coarse, 22@23c; unwashed combing and delaine, medium, 16@18c; coarse, 19@20c; bright unwashed clothing, fine X and XX, 13@14c; medium, 15@16c; coarse, 18@19c; dark and earthy, unwashed clothing, fine, 10@11c; medium, 12@13c; coarse, 12@13c; Montana, fine, 12@13c; medium, 13@14c; coarse, 14@15c; Territorial, fine, 10@12c; medium, 12@14c; coarse, 13@15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market rather easy, and demand light.

Southern, regular	27
Southern, Old Dominion	27½
Machine-made barrels	27½

RESIN—Business moderate, with prices unchanged and steady.

Good str'd.	$1.57½@ ..	I	$2 20 @ ..
C'm str'd..	1.52½@ ..	K	2 35 @ ..
G	1.65 @$1.70	M	2 60 @$2 65
F	1.80 @ 1.82½	N	2 75 @ 2 80
E	1.90 @ ..	W. G	2 90 @ 2 95
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.15 @ ..

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine quiet; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar firm at $1.35. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.60; virgin, $2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Turpentine, firm at 24¼c. Receipts, 53 casks. Resin—Good strained, firm at $1.05@$1.15. Receipts, 101 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 610 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Grain room was rather more active, but the general demand was slow, while charters were neglected. Engagements included, to London, 11 loads grain at 11d per quarter; to Glasgow, 1 load grain at 2d. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, United Kingdom, or two British steamers, sugar, north shore of Cuba to north of Hatteras, private terms; British steamer, time charter, Philadelphia to Tampico and Vera Cruz, private terms; ship, general cargo, hence to San Francisco, private terms; available about $6.50; ship, 80,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Japan, 17@18c; British bark, (previously,) grain, San Fran. sco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 31s 3d; British ship, 9,000 bbls petroleum and naphtha, Philadelphia to Blaye, 2s 6d; French bark, barrel petroleum, Philadelphia to Sables d'Olonne, owner's account; Swedish bark, resin and spirits, Wilmington, N. C., to Cork, for orders, private terms; Danish ship, lumber, Appalachicola to Buenos Ayres, $12, $2 from Rosario; bark, lumber, St. John, N. B. to Rosario, $8.25; Norwegian bark, lumber, Mobile to Montevideo, for orders, at or about $11.50; British bark, lumber, Bridgewater, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $7.50, Rosario $8.50; British bark, 452 tons, lumber, Annapolis, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $7.50, Rosario $8.50; Swedish bark, general cargo, hence to Aracaju, private terms; schooner, 475 tons, asphalt, Trinidad to Philadelphia, $1.85, and discharged, Washington 20c extra; schooner, lumber, Satilla River to Philadelphia, $4.62½. Providence $4.87½, or Boston, $5; schooner, lumber, St. Simon's and Union Island to Cornwall, N. Y., $5.25; bark, cement and coal, hence to Mobile, private terms.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The wheat market put in a hard session to-day. It differed from that of yesterday in that there was no recovery to speak of before the close. The curb trade before the regular opening was at fractionally higher prices, light receipts in the Northwest—64 cars—being the basis for the slightly firmer tone. The opening transactions were made with part of the advance maintained, but the foundation of the strength was destroyed when the explanation of the small movement was given. Farmers in the section referred to are busy harvesting at present, and, therefore, have no time to haul grain to market. St. Louis had 111,000 bushels of wheat this morning, which further imbued sellers with courage. About noon the announcement of heavy gold shipments to Europe to-morrow struck another blow at prices, a steady tone which had then developed on covering by shorts giving place to one of extreme weakness and depression, with holders liquidating freely and bears pressing their advantage. A slight rally took place later. But it did not betoken any change in the sentiment, being due rather to the taking of profits on previous sales. Liverpool opening cables were firm and closing ones slightly higher. Continental closing advices to the Board of Trade quoted gains at Antwerp, Paris, and Berlin. Receipts at Chicago were 55 cars. Withdrawals from store were 31,925 bushels, and 33,519 bushels were shipped from Atlantic ports.

Minneapolis reported that their stocks would decrease 1,250,000 bushels this week, and Duluth stated theirs would show a reduction of 150,000 bushels. September wheat opened from 69¾c to 70c, declined to 68¾c, closing at 68¼@68⅝c, 1⅝@1¾c under yesterday. Cash wheat was not in much good demand to-day, and prices were quotably 1⅙@1¾c lower.

Receipts at principal Western points, 290,874 bushels; shipments, 275,445 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 78,000 bushels.

OATS—This market was a slow affair, until the emphatic weakness in wheat appeared about noon, when there was a decided break. The decline started under the selling out by September longs, and was helped along by the local crowd, who perceived the inadequacy of the demand and raided prices in a truly bearish way. Some of the large commission houses had large selling orders and quite a considerable quantity of oats was thrown overboard. Receipts were 222 cars, and 180,083 bushels were taken from store. September oats closed ⅝c lower. Cash oats were weak and a shade lower.

RYE was steady at yesterday's decline. Offerings were moderate, carriers taking most of the cash rye. Receipts were seven cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 45c. Sample sales were made at 43½@44½c for No. 3, and at 46@46c for No. 2. Futures were quiet. September sold at 46¾c and December at 49½c; October was nominally 46c.

BARLEY was very quiet. Cash offerings were meagre and there was only a limited inquiry. A few cars of No. 3 were sold at 38@39c for good, but not full weight. No other business was transacted. September delivery No. 2 was 48¾c bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork, lard, and ribs held out as long as it was possible. The ability to do so came from a recovery in hog prices at the yards, but against the weakness communicated by grain there was little opposing force. Professional short sellers offered liberally and disgruntled bulls sold out. The consequence was that everything suffered, pork more than the other articles. A trifling improvement on the worst prices of the day was recorded before the close, but in the end the net loss on September pork was 35c, on September lard 6c, and on September ribs 7½c. Domestic markets were quiet and easy and Liverpool was unchanged. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. A good cash business was reported, prices generally favoring buyers.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 415 cars; oats, 215 cars; hogs, 6,000 head.

FREIGHTS were firm with charters of corn to Buffalo at 1¾c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	...68⅝@69	69 @..	67¾@..	67¼@67⅝
Sept.	...69⅛@70	70½@..	68⅛@..	68⅛@68⅝
Dec.	...72 @72⅛	72⅝@..	70⅜@..	70⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
May	...35⅜@..	35¾@..	34⅞@..	35 @35½
Aug.	...44 @..	44 @..	42⅜@..	42⅜@..
Sept.	...44 @..	44 @..	42⅜@..	42⅜@..
Dec.	...35⅛@..	35¼@..	34⅜@..	34⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug.	...22⅜@..	22⅜@..	21⅛@..	21⅝@..
Sept.	...22⅛@..	22½@..	21⅜@21⅝	21⅝@..
May	...25⅜@..	25⅝@..	25⅛@..	25⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$10.12½	$10.12½	$9.55	$9.65
Jan.	10.50	10.50	10.17½	10.17½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	6.22½	6.22½	6.10	6.12½
Oct.	6.27½	6.27½	6.17½	6.17½
Jan.	6.25	6.25	6.15	6.17½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	6.00	6.02½	5.77½	5.82½
Oct.	6.07½	6.07½	5.87½	5.90
Jan.	5.55	5.55	5.40	5.42½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—It was said that Minneapolis mills had reduced prices 10c on flour, the feeling was weak and trade dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, 67¼@70¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@71c, by sample; No. 2 red, 67¼@68c; No. 2 corn, 42@43¼c; No. 2 oats, 22⅜@22¼c; No. 2 rye, 45c; No. 2 barley, 40c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11½@$1.12½; prime timothy seed, $5.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.62½@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.07½@$6.10; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.75@$5.87½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.62½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard "A," $4.56. Linseed Oil—Raw, 55c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,300	3,390
Wheat, bushels	34,888	26,315
Corn, bushels	167,250	242,743
Oats, bushels	189,200	251,840
Rye, bushels	5,950	....
Barley, bushels	....	2,240

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 18c; firsts, 16½@17½c; seconds, 12½@15c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 11c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Spring Wheat—Sales, 12 cars hard, 74½@74¾c; 5,000 bushels do, 74c; 45,000 bushels do at 5c over Chicago September spot; no cost, insurance, and freight sold; closing No. 1 hard, 74¾c spot, 5½c over Chicago September; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 73¾c, 5c over New-York September; Winter wheat in better demand; firm; sales, 7,500 bushels; No. 2 red Chicago, 72¾c; 6,000 bushels do, 73@73¼c; 2,800 bushels Indiana, 73½c; 1,000 bushels No. 1 white Oregon, 71¼c, store; 1 car no grade red, 72c, on track; closing: No. 2 red Chicago, 71⅝@72c; No. 2 red, track, 73c. Corn opened firm on track, closed ½c lower; sales, 4 cars; No. 2 yellow, 49@49½c; closing: No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3 yellow, 48½c; No. 2 corn, 48c; No. 3 corn 47@47½c, track; store corn firmer; No. 2 yellow, 48½c; track; No. 2 corn, 47½c, store. Oats firm, fair demand; No. 2 white, 28½@30c; No. 3 white, 26½@29c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@27½c; new and old corn on track; No. 2 white, store, 30½c. Rye—No. 2, 52c, track. Flour steady; fair demand; unchanged. Millfeed higher; scarce; coarse White bran, sacked, $16; medium, $18; shipg. do, $16.50; coarse Spring, $17; medium, do, $17; choice white feed, $19; fine Spring, $16.75; mixed feed, $17.50; choice do, $18; Canal freights dull; wheat 2½c; corn, 1½c; oats, 1¼c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls; corn, 50,000 bushels; oats, 150,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; oats, 86,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 143,000 bushels; corn, 157,000 bushels; oats, 132,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Wheat opened ½c higher under the influence of favorable foreign advices, but on reports of heavy shipments of gold from this country prices declined 1½c. September opened at 70¾c, declined to 68⅝c, and closed at 68¾c, with cash ranging from those figured to be below; sample wheat 4c lower, but in moderate supply and demand; No. 1 Northern, on track, 70¾@74c; No. 2 hard Winter, on track, 70c; No. 3 red, 68c. Sample barley quiet and steady; supply and demand light; No. 2, on track, 48c; extra No. 3, on track, 38c. Corn steady and quiet; supply fair; No. 3, on track, 43¾c; to forward, 44c. Oats steady and in fair demand; supply light; No. 2 white, on track, 27½@27¾c; No. 3 new, 25c on track. Rye steady; fair shipping, carrying, and milling demand; supply light; No. 1, switched, 48c. Flour quiet and steady, with a moderate demand for the best patents for foreign as well as for domestic consumption; hard Spring wheat patents, in wood, $3.75@$3.85; Winter patents, in wood, $3.55@$3.65. Millstuffs are drooping, and sacked bran ranges at $13@$14; standard middlings, $14.50@$15, and white at $17@$17.50. Provisions lower; mess pork, $9.65 for cash and $9.75 for September; prime steam lard, 6.05c for cash and 6.15c for September. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; wheat, 16,250 bushels; corn, 5,200 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,187 bbls; wheat, 500 bushels; oats, 48,200 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Flour quiet and steady; receipts, 4,215 bbls; shipments, 6,233 bbls; prices not worth 15@20c more than quotations; patents, $3.50@$3.60; extra fancy, $3.25@$3.35; fancy, $2.90@$3; choice, $2.70@$2.80; rye flour, $3.25@$3.40. Bran steady; sacked, east side, 65c; country points, 62@64c; sacked, this side, 63@ 68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 111,548 bushels; shipments, 21,699 bushels; August, 68¾c; September, 68¾@69c; December, 71¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 17,205 bushels; shipments, 1,212 bushels; September, 40¾c; December, 29⅞c; year, 29¾c; May, 31⅝c. Oats lower; receipts, 34,215 bushels; shipments, 4,035 bushels; September, 21⅝@21¾c; May, 25c. Eggs—Demand good; market firm at 10c. Pork—Standard mess, $9.87½; on orders, 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, $5.87½; choice, 6c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6½c; short clear, 6¾c. Wool inactive and prices unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5⅛c; 2¼ lb, 5½c. Iron ties, 70c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady; demand very good; soft Missouri and chemical quotable at 3.32½@3.35c; Spelter steady at 3.67½c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Flour—Market more active; less liberal receipts; Winter patent, $3.70 @$3.80; family, $3.40@$3.45; do family, $3@ $3.20; Spring patent, $3.70@$3.85; do fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do family, $2.90@$3.15. Rye Flour—Northwestern, $3.05@$3.25; do city, $3.10@$3.35. Wheat—Offerings light; market very firm; sample 66c, track. Corn—Receipts light; market very steady; mixed ear, track, 42c; white ear, 41c. Oats active; market firm; No. 2 mixed, old, track, 27c; No. 3 mixed, new, track, 21c. Pork—Market quiet, active; easier; mess, $11; clear mess, $12.25. Lard easy; prime steam, $1" 25. Lard easy; less demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6¾c; prime steam quiet, but firm at 6⅛c. Bacon easier; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats easy and quiet; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ⅛c more. Eggs—Receipts liberal; market active; fresh near by, 8c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 495 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—Wheat lacked the support of corn to-day, and also the support of the country. In fact, it had few friends, and the session resulted in a loss of 1⅜c from yesterday's figures. September opened at 67⅝c, sold down to 64½c, and up, closing at 64⅝c, against 66c yesterday. Trade in December was unimportant. Receipts were only 25 cars; shipments, 96,000 bushels. Futures were bought on the basis of 3c premium over September. On track, No. 1 hard 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c. Corn—Market easy, and slid off about as rapidly as wheat; No. 3 sold at 33c. Oats—Market easy No. 3 white, 24c. Flour easy at $3.50@$3.80 for patents; $2.45@$2.90 for bakers' and clears. Bran and Shorts—Market only steady for bran, $11; sacks, $12.25@$13; shorts, common bulk, $13@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $15.

DULUTH, Aug. 2.—September wheat opened ⅛c above last night, lost ⅛c in the first hour, and dropped ⅝c below that just before the close. With a slight recovery, the close to-day was 1¼c below yesterday. Futures were active. The mills were scanty buyers, taking only a few cars. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 69¼c; August, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 69c; August, 68⅞c; September, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 66½c; No. 3 Northern, 60c; rejected, 58c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 70¼c; Northern, 69⅝c. Receipts, 45,984 bushels; shipments, 21,000 bushels; inspected, 39 cars; last year, 200 cars.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2.—Corn—Receipts, 51,050 bushels; shipments, 27,250 bushels; market slow but steady; No. 2, 42¾c; No. 3, 42¼c. Oats—Receipts, 60,500 bushels; shipments, 68,000 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1895.

BEEVES—Receipts, 114 cars, or 1,994 head; 81 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 33 cars for the market; making, with 6 cars held over yesterday, 39 cars on sale, of which 29 cars were at Jersey City. On light supplies, steers of all grades sold 1@15c higher; 23 cows and grass bulls about steady; the yards were cleared early; ordinary to prime grass and corn-fed native steers sold at $4.50@$5.05; distillery-fed do at $4.10@$4.40; oxen and stags at $3@$5; grass-fed bulls at $1.70@$2.12½; corn-fed and slop-fed do at $2.60@$4; cows at $1.25@$2.50, and by the head at $9@$11 each. City-dressed native beef sides in fair demand at 6½@9c; Texas do selling at 6@6½c. Cable advices from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef firm at 9@ 10c lb; American live cattle selling at 11@12c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American live sheep firm at 10½@12¼c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, on the Wells City, 125 cattle for M. Goldsmith; on Saturday, on the Manitoba, 275 cattle and 1,608 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 275 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 100 head for M. Goldsmith, 2,400 quarters of beef on the Aurania for Eastmans Company, 85 sheep on the Caribbee for L. S. Dillenback; making a total for the week of 1,661 cattle, 8,776 quarters of beef, and 1,759 sheep, all for ports of Great Britain, with the exception of 12 cattle and 265 sheep.—

SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Illinois steers, 1,300 lb average, at $5.00 to 100 lb; 18 do, 1,209 lb, at $5.55; 21 do, 1,228 lb, at $5.45; 17 do, 1,216 lb, at $5.40; 18 do, 1,199 lb, at $5.40; 20 do, 1,181 lb, at $5.22½; 16 do, 1,218 lb, at $5.20; 5 do, 1,110 to 1,350 lb, at $5; 17 Kentucky do, 1,253 lb, at $5.30; 21 distillery-fed Indiana steers, 1,178 lb, at $5.70; 53 do, 1,340 lb, at $5.70; 26 do, 1,368 lb, at $5.60; 2 oxen, 1,565 lb, at $5; 16 Kentucky do, 1,316 lb, at $4.10; 2 distillery-fed bulls, 225 lb, at $4; 2 corn-fed do, 1,800 lb, at $2.60; 1 cow, 900 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—2 Lancaster County (Penn.) steers, 1,125 lb at $5.25; 1 do, 1,230 lb, at $5.65; 18 do, 1,067 lb, at $4.50; 18 Virginia steers, 1,287 lb, at $5; 10 do, 1,207 lb, at $4.75; 20 do, 1,176 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.40; 17 Kentucky do, 1,280 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 1,038 lb, at $4.50; 2 bulls, 950 lb, at $2.15; 1 do, 550 lb, at $1.75; 2 cows, 825 lb, at $1.50; 17 do, 1,141 lb, at $2.50. WEST & SULLIVAN—25 Illinois steers, 1,262 lb, at $5.45; 20 do, 1,175 lb, at $5.20; 21 do, 741 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—19 Virginia steers, 1,162 lb, at $5; 21 do, 1,154 lb, at $4.90; 10 do, 1,242 lb, at $4.85; 1 do, 1,280 lb, at $4.75; 1 cow, 1,020 lb, at $2.25; 5 do, 752 lb, at $1.50; 1 bull, 900 lb, at $2.10. M. GOLDSMITH—16 Illinois steers, 1,190 lb, at $5.10; 18 do, 1,163 lb, at $4.95. J. DUCEY—9 bulls, 640 to 760 lb, at $1.80; 1 do, 900 lb, at $2; 31 cows, 720 lb, at $1.50; 32 do, 710 lb, at $1.50; 43 do at $9 each. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—4 bulls, 797 lb, at $2.10; 4 cows, $11 head; 2 do at $10; 1 do for $9. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 bulls, 925 lb, at $2.12½; 1 cow for $10.

CALVES—Receipts, 86 head, all for the market. Veals were in fair demand at barely steady prices; grassers and buttermilks 25@50c lower; all sold except 46 head, the latter at Jersey City; veals ranged in price from $5@$7 for common to prime; culls at $4@$4.50; grassers and yearlings at $2.50@$3; buttermilks at $3.12½@$3.50; fed calves at $3.50@$3.75. Dressed calves higher at 7½@11c for city-dressed, 7½@10c for country-dressed, 5c@5½c for dressed grassers, 5½@6½c for dressed buttermilks, and 5½@7c for little calves.—SALES.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO., —25 veals, 156 lb average, at $6.50 100 lb; 6 culls, 183 lb, at $4; 23 grassers and buttermilks, 183 lb, at $3.25; 32 grassers, 155 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—33 veals, 147 lb, at $6.50; 11 do, 186 lb, at $5; 7 culls, 105 to 165 lb, at $4@$4.50; 44 buttermilk calves, 202 lb, at $3.50; 62 do, 184 lb, at $3.25; 99 grassers and buttermilks, 165 lb, at $3.12½; 2 grassers, 195 lb, at $3; 8 fed calves, 227 lb, at $3.50; 6 yearlings, 375 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—111 veals, 168 lb, at $7; 8 do, 147 lb, at $6.50; 13 culls, 108 lb, at $4; 28 buttermilk calves, 164 lb, at $3.37½. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—18 veals, 128 lb, at $5; 3 culls, 170 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 260 lb, at $3.75; 59 grassers and buttermilks, 159 lb, at $3.05; 10 grassers, 170 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—49 veals, 150 lb, at $7; 6 do, 103 lb, at $5.50; 2 do, 149 lb, at $5; 52 buttermilk calves, 191 lb at $3.37½; 27 grassers, 171 lb, at $3; 2 do, 135 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—15 veals, 128 lb, at $6.75; 2 do, 125 lb, at $6; 4 culls, 152 lb, at $4; 16 grassers and buttermilks, 172 lb, at $3.25; 96 grassers, 162 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—10 veals, 125 lb, at $5.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 54 cars, or 8,000 head; 3 cars for butchers' direct and 31 cars for the market, and, counting the 4½ cars held over yesterday, there were 35½ cars on sale. Sheep ruled quiet at unchanged prices; choice lambs held up to previous quotations; other grades dull at a decline of 10@25c. Top cars of stock, all common and medium lambs unsold; poor to prime sheep sold at $2@$4.50 100 lb; common to choice lambs, $3.25@$6; culls at $3. Dressed mutton in fair demand at 6@7c lb; dressed lambs about at 9@11c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—242 lambs, 71 lb average, at $6 100 lb; 252 do, 72 lb, at $5.75; 150 do, 66 lb, at $5.65; 111 do, 66 lb, at $5.35; 16 culls, 58 lb, at $3; 241 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.62½; 111 do, 59 lb, at $4.50; 159 do, 56 lb, at $3.50; 14 sheep, 105 lb, at $3; 10 Kentucky do, 98 lb, at $4; 84 do, 128 lb, at $3.50; 71 do, 89 lb, at $2. M. COLLINS—225 Delaware lambs, 66 lb, at $5.65; 202 Virginia do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 25 do, 60 lb, at $3.25; 211 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $4.10; 265 do, 71 lb, at $2.25. S. JUDD & CO.—253 Kentucky lambs, 62 lb, at $4.50; 120 State do, 67 lb, at $5.37½; 175 Ohio do, 68 lb, at $5.75; 67 Ohio sheep, 97 lb, at $3.50; 23 State do, 108 lb, at $2.75. D. HARRINGTON—212 Canadian lambs, 67 lb, at $5.25; 117 Michigan do, 64 lb, at $5.25; 238 Western do, 69 lb, at $4.25; 9 State do, 53 lb, at $4.75; 78 State sheep, 81 lb, at $3.50; 28 do, 88 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—47 State lambs, 60 lb, at $5; 79 do, 55 lb, at $4.50; 63 do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 13 sheep, 81 lb, at $3; 88 do, 84 lb, at $2.50; 106 do, 91 lb, at $2. NEWTON & CO.—244 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.50; 173 do, 58 lb, at $4; 171 Kentucky sheep, 103 lb, at $3.25. J. H. WILKERSON—184 Kentucky sheep, 101 lb, at $3.35; 329 Ohio do, 74 lb, at $2.87½; 159 do, 71 lb, at $2.40; 802 Ohio lambs, 55 lb, at $4.12½. S. SANDERS—250 West Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $5.40; 38 State do, 61 lb, at $5; 66 do, 54 lb, at $4.75; 21 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3.25; 5 do, 84 lb, at $2.75; 102 Ohio do, 85 lb at $3.85; 82 do, 88 lb, at $3.75; 99 do, 88 lb, at $3.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—67 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5.75; 49 sheep and lambs, 60 lb, at $4; 4 sheep, 106 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—31 State lambs, 64 lb, at $4.75; 7 sheep, 110 lb, at $2.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—68 State lambs, 55 lb, at $4.50; 22 sheep, 88 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 10 cars, or 1,340 head, of which 467 head for sale. Market a trifle firm at $5.35@$5.60 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 7@8½c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—35 State hogs, 179 lb average, at $5.50 100 lb; 2 do, 225 lb, at $5.50; 31 do, 187 lb, at $5.45; 4 rough do, 235 lb, at $4.55; 2 do, 325 lb, at $4.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—21 State hogs, 138 lb, at $5.60; 13 do, 173 lb, at $5.50; 6 do, 223 lb, at $5.40. G. DILLENBACK, Yesterday—76 State hogs, 168 lb, at $5.55. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS, late yesterday—45 State hogs, 204 lb, at $5.30; 10 rough do, 244 lb, at $4.30.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,026 head; total for week thus far, 11,122 head; for same time last week, 15,950 head; consigned through, 3,886 head; to New-York, 1,960 head; on sale, 140 head; market opened steady; choice heavy steers, good to extra, $5.05; light butchers', $3.90@$4.35; fair to good fat cows, $2.50@$3.25; common to fair, $2@$2.25; stockers, $2@$2.65; veals higher; good to fancy, $5.75@$6; common, $5@$5.25; 90 head left over. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,960 head; total for week thus far, 25,000 head; for same time last week, 40,900 head; consigned through, 1,460 head; to New-York, 1,350 head; on sale, 3,500 head; market opened a shade easier; closed firm; good grades slow for heavy; good light Yorkers, $5.35@$5.40; good weights, $5.25@ $5.30; grassers and Michigans, $5.15@$5.25; good mixed packers, $5.25@$5.30; heavy, $4.90@$5; roughs, $3.25@$3.30. Sheep—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,250 head; total for week thus far, 32,000 head; for same time last week, 52,000 head; consigned through, 1,800 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 6,500 head; market opened barely steady for best. 10@25c lower for others, with most decline for culls and common; closed steady for choice; dull for common; prime lambs, $5.50@ $5.65; good to choice, $4.40@$5.25; light to fair, $3.50@$4.25; culls, $3@$3.75; good to choice mixed sheep, $3.90@$4.25; culls, $2.50@$3.75; good to choice yearlings, $4.25@$4.85; culls and common, $3.50@ $4.05; calf and common sheep, $1.50@$2.50; exports, $4@$4.40.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.40@$4.75; good to fair, $4.20@$4.40; rough fat, $3.60@$4. Hogs—Receipts light; market steady; best light grades, $5.25@$5.30; common to fair light, $5@$5.20; heavy grades, $4.90@$5.05; roughs, $3.60@$4.50. Sheep—Supply light and market steady; export, $4@$4.20; extra, $3.70@ $3.90; good, $3@$3.40; fair, $1.75@$2.40; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $1.50@$3.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.50; veal calves, $4.50@$5; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; prices unchanged; Texas cattle easier; native steers, $2.10@$4.65; cows, $3.25; Texas steers, $3.20@$3.30; cows, $2.50@ $2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200 head; prices remain at the decline of Friday on heavy grades; light and medium grades stronger; heavy, $4.05@ $4.85; light, $4.80@$5; mixed, $4.30@$4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 498 head; market steady and active, with better prices for lambs than yesterday; lambs quoted at $4.50@$5.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Ill., Aug. 2.—The cattle market was about steady to-day, with moderate receipts, and a fair demand. Scarce supplies of choice beeves were noted. There was a better demand for hogs, and prices were on the average 5c higher. City packers and shippers took hold more freely. The offerings were light. The sheep and lamb markets were steady to-day at unchanged prices.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.30@$5.60; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.40@$5.50; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.90@$5.35; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.50; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $2@ $2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, at $3.70@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@$3.60; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.25; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.65@ $2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.25; Texas steers, $3@$4.50; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$2.75; Western range steers, $3.05@$5.10; Western cows, $2.25@$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.57@$4.90; common to choice, mixed, $4.40@$4.85; choice assorted, $4.90@$5.20; light, $4@$5.20; pigs, $3.60@$4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4; lambs, $4@$4.60.

Shylocking on the U. S. S. Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the matter of the charges that money was being loaned at exorbitant rates to men on the receiving ship Vermont, investigated by a court of inquiry recently, Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day passed upon the report of the court. It is intimated that Pay Clerk Moriarity is to be dismissed, and Capt. Casey and Paymaster Tiffany of the Vermont are to be reprimanded; also that the members of the court of inquiry are to be censured for not fully carrying out their orders. The members of the court of inquiry are Pay Director Billings, Commander Chester, and Paymaster Slamm.

The Allentown (Penn.) Thief Not Carson

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 2.—Major Charles F. Lewis of Philadelphia, one of the United States Post Office Inspectors, was in town yesterday, and called at the jail to see whether the pickpocket who gives his name as James Moore is "Little George" Carson, who is wanted for assisting the three notorious Post Office thieves to escape from the Ludlow Street Jail, New-York. Inspector Lewis, who knows Carson, says that while the pickpocket bears a striking resemblance to Carson, he is not the much-sought-for thief.

BARBELLA SENTIMENT MAUDLIN

Mr. McIntyre Says He Did Not Use Half the Evidence He Had—Not Opposed to a Commutation.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre issued a statement yesterday that will probably prove a check on the efforts that have been making to secure a pardon or commutation of sentence for Maria Barbella. In his statement Mr. McIntyre says:

Maria Barbella is the only one who states that Cataldo seduced her. She had every motive to lie and defame his memory. Cataldo is dead and unable to answer for himself. The story of the seduction was invented by the defendant's friends to shield her and arouse public sympathy.

I have the most convincing evidence that previous to the murder Marie Barbella never claimed that Cataldo seduced her under promise of marriage, nor did she claim that Cataldo seduced her at all. Had I been disposed upon the trial I could have adduced proof showing that there had been a meretricious relation existing for more than a year between them. At the trial, it will be remembered, I asked the defendant under cross-examination about a man by the name